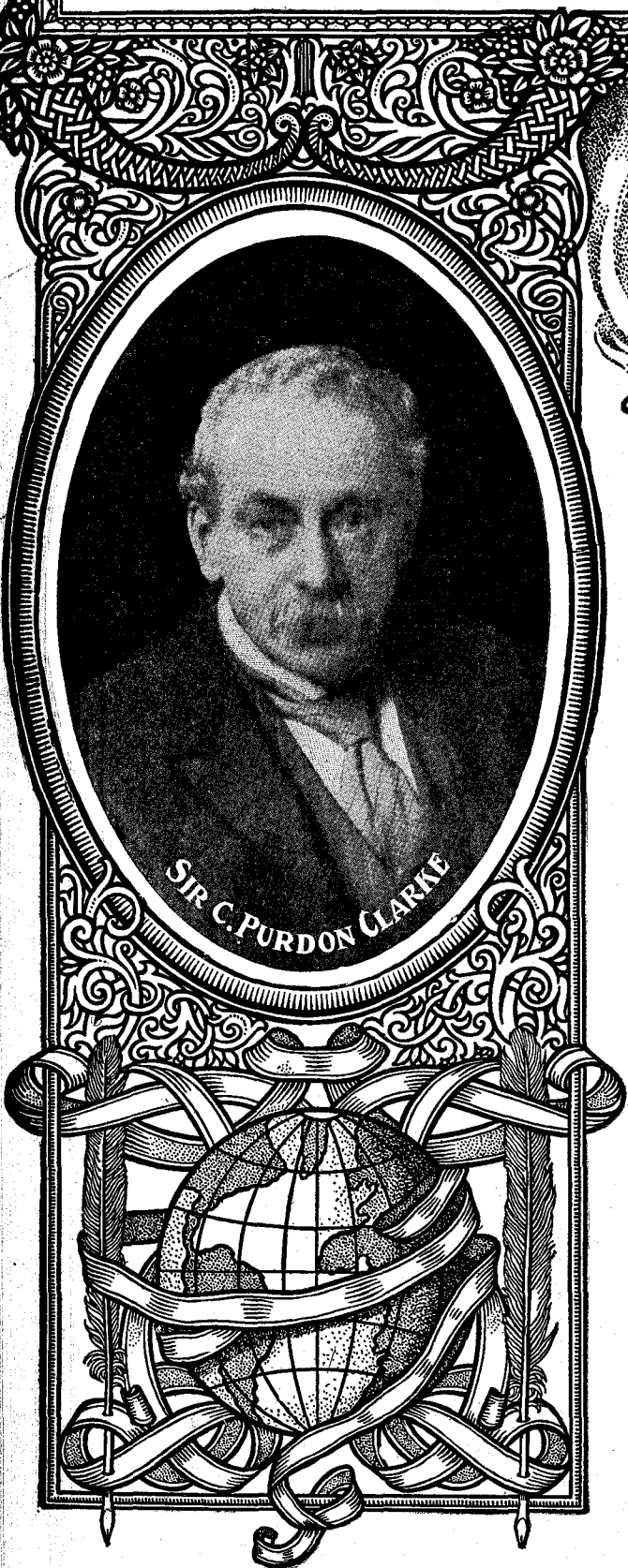


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SIR C. PURDON CLARKE

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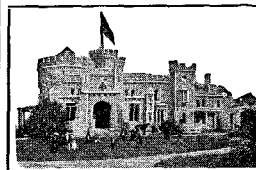
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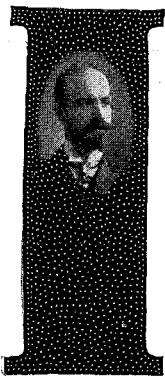
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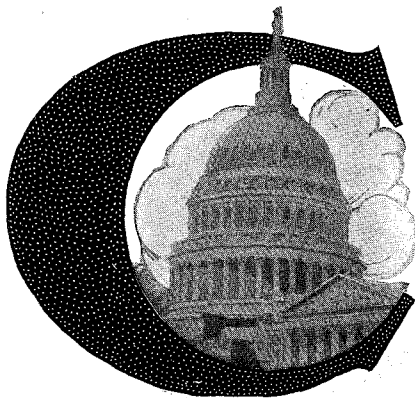
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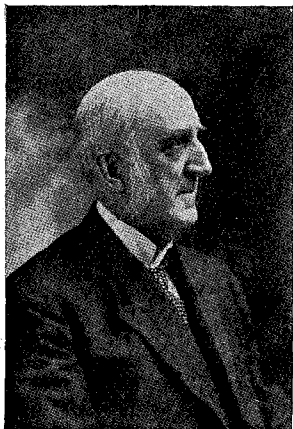
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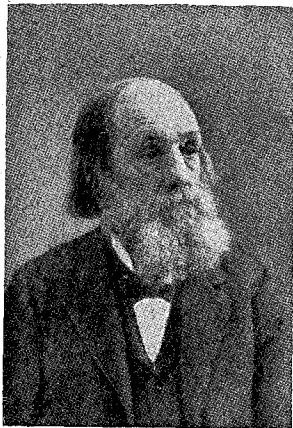
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Unfinished Educations

THIS editorial from the *Chicago Tribune* so aptly describes the intellectual condition of so many men and women in this country, and also the exact purposes of the Intercontinental Correspondence University, that we print it in full:

"Fifteen years ago there was hardly a town in Western Kansas which did not show many foundations on which no superstructures had been erected. The foundations remained uncovered because of the collapse of the boom. Some of them were small and shallow, others were laid broad and deep. The elements assailed them all alike. The rains washed the mortar from between their bricks and stones. The frosts disintegrated the bricks and stones themselves. Foundations which, if built upon in the ordinary way, would have endured for generations, fell in a few years into such utter ruin that when 'good times' returned to Kansas it was in all cases unsafe, and in many impossible, to erect buildings upon them. Only small portions of the material they contained could be utilized in the construction of other foundations.

"Not unlike the fate which these abandoned foundations suffered is that which overtakes the educations which many men acquire in the schools. Schools and colleges lay but the foundation of education. They may lay it broad and deep, but if no superstructure is later erected over it, the foundation will quickly fall to pieces. Association, the mortar that binds the bricks and stones of the mind together, will be washed away in time. Ideas, which are the mind's bricks and stones, will crumble and fall apart. A foundation without a superstructure is worthless. It has no adaption to its environments. Nature will not let it long exist. There are thousands of men and women who have a smaller sum total of knowledge and reasoning power at thirty or forty than they had when they threw aside their school textbooks. They have erected for themselves no intellectual superstructure, and their intellectual foundation, being unprotected, has fallen into decay."



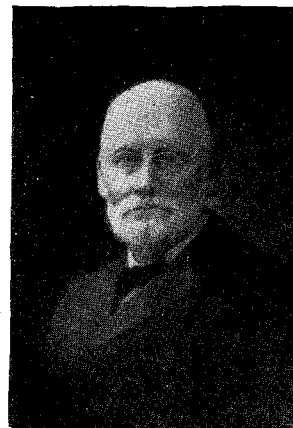
I want to hear from every man and woman whom the demands of a professional or business life have prevented from completing an education already begun. The I. C. U. is not alone for beginners. It expects to go on with a man as long as life, energy, and ambition lasts; as long as there is any knowledge left in the world which can be taught for the uplifting of a man materially, intellectually, socially, and spiritually. Yours for knowledge,

Write me at
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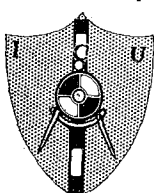
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Are you a manufacturer fighting competition in your line and trying to find a new market for your product? Then it is for you that the course in Commerce has been planned. This course, under the teaching of Dr. Crowell, for thirteen years the government's expert on Commerce, with competent assistants, will give you a training you can obtain in no other way, not even by experience. In this course you draw on the world's supply of commercial knowledge, either for training or for any set of facts relating to your product. Write to-day and ask me for full particulars.



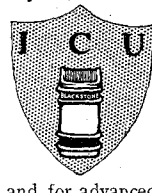
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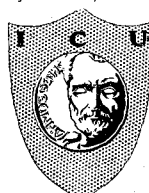
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AFTER STANDARD OIL.

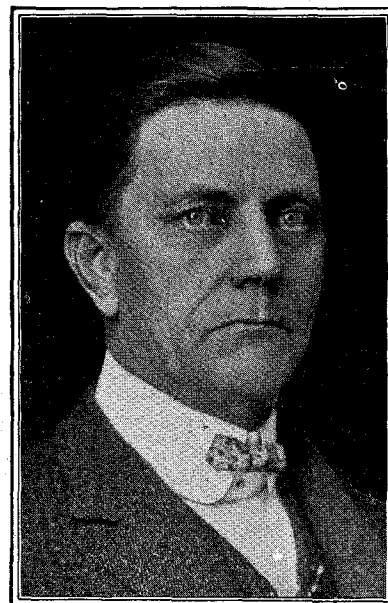
SEVENTEEN States, according to a despatch from Topeka, have "wired for a copy of the state refinery law" (considered in these columns last week), and despatches from Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Colorado report that movements are afoot for legislative acts of various kinds against the Standard Oil Company. The digging up of all these hatchets, coming simultaneously with the government investigation, makes the newspapers think that a spectacular and unprecedented assault upon the big oil concern is in preparation. It "shows that the country is thoroughly aroused," declares the Kansas City *Star*, and "the rapidity with which the agitation has spread ought to suggest to the gentlemen in control of the Standard that in the long run it perhaps does not pay to use methods that arouse the bitter antagonism of a whole country." The price of the Standard shares shows a sharp decline. Yet the press comment reveals a general feeling that nothing will be accomplished. The company has been investigated by Congress and by Ohio, Texas, and other States many times, and has been subjected to hostile legislation in Germany, England, Russia, Turkey, and Rumania, but has never been crippled by these attacks. The public "may get a good, hard, healthy run for its money," remarks the New York *Sun*; and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks the Standard is like the big man who was being beaten by his little wife, and who said, "By all means keep it up; it doesn't hurt me and seems to amuse you." "When we consider the enormous power and wealth of this corporation," declares the Baltimore *Sun*, "we are forced to believe that even the United States, the most powerful country in the world, is at a disadvantage in a contest with it."

Representative Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas, who introduced into the House the resolution requesting an investigation of the oil industry by the Government, told the reporters the other day, after an interview at the White House, that "the President realizes that this is the most important investigation of the kind which has been

undertaken, and he is going into it with the determination that it shall be as thorough and successful as the machinery of the Government can make it." Mr. Campbell said further:

"The Standard Oil Company is preparing to fight the Government with all the resources at its command. As soon as they learned that the House had ordered an investigation of their methods, the managers of the big concern called off their boycott on Kansas oil and began to buy again. I suppose that they found or borrowed some money somewhere. Anyway, they got hold of enough to resume the purchase of the commodity. When they shut down buying a week or so before that, they did so, they said, because they were short of money. The Standard Oil Company can always find enough money when they need it. They found enough out at Humboldt to crush a little refinery started by local capital there. As soon as the small concern had got on its feet

and was reaching out for a little of the trade adjacent to its refinery the Standard shipped oil in there and proceeded to undersell. They finally got the price down to 4 cents a gallon throughout the territory of the Humboldt concern. Outside of that territory, however, the price was 11 or 12 cents, as it had been before the war began. That is an illustration of the way the Standard Oil Company crushes out competition. I do not believe that the public at large really has any complaint to make against the monopoly. Oil is a great deal cheaper than it ever was before the Standard Oil Company seized the petroleum business of the country. But the small refiners and well-owners are the ones who have suffered from the merciless tactics of the octopus. The people of Kansas do not wish to injure the Standard Oil Company, and neither do I. All that I am trying to do and all that the people of Kansas are trying to accomplish is to secure a 'square deal' from the Standard Oil Company. If they had received that kind of treatment the agitation for state refineries would never have been started, and I would never have introduced that resolution in the House. If you could see the hundreds of letters and telegrams I am receiving daily from all parts of the country, you would readily believe that this investigation is one of the most popular moves ever made."



GOVERNOR HOCH, OF KANSAS,
Who started the fight for a state oil refinery.

The New York *Press* and *Evening Post*, two journals that represent quite divergent schools of thought, unite in condemning "investigations" that end in talk or fines, and demand that guilty trust magnates be sent to jail. *The Press* exclaims:

"There is law to punish the pickpocket who steals your purse. There is law to punish the burglar who robs your house. There is a law to punish the starving man who grabs a loaf of bread. BUT THERE IS NO LAW TO PUNISH THE TRUST CRIMINAL WHO ROBS YOU OF YOUR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD, who cuts your business out from under your feet, and

who does it openly in the sight of men and laughs at you because you have no redress.

"The Standard Oil prosecution by the Department of Justice will be worthless except to demonstrate that the penalty for trust criminality is inadequate and ineffectual, and that STANDARD OIL ROBBERY CAN BE STOPPED ONLY BY PUTTING STANDARD OIL CRIMINALS IN THE SAME CLASS AS THE LAW HAS PUT BURGLARS AND HIGHWAY ROBBERS."

The Evening Post observes:

"Until the law smites in their persons a few of these gentlemen, who sustain our churches, adorn our clubs, and promote our philanthropies, the talk of controlling the trusts as such is the wildest unreason or the most patent hypocrisy. Nobody likes to be imprisoned. The most formidable deterrent lies at our hand, and we are too easy-going to use it; and until a fearless enforcement of the present laws lands a few pillars of society behind the bars, all executive excursions and alarms against the trusts will recall that king of France whose twenty thousand men came down the hill and passed into nursery mythology."

The Journal of Commerce, which gives Wall Street a severe moral lecture every few days, treats the trust magnates to a caustic criticism as follows:

"The discontent with trusts and combinations of capital, the hostility to great corporations, the complaint of franchise abuses and unreasonable charges for service, the drift toward socialistic schemes, so far as these exist, are not due so much to jealousy of wealth or industrial power where these are acquired by superior foresight, ability, and skill, or even by exceptional opportunity in exploiting the resources of nature, as to a feeling that power is attained and used by dishonest and unscrupulous means to enrich some at the expense of others. It is the measure of truth at the bottom of this feeling that excites agitation and gives support to attacks upon capital and capitalists, and to proposals for radical or drastic remedies.

"A monopoly that crushes out competition by great corporate combinations is not different in moral quality from the personal exploit of the man who ruins another by intrigue and deception, undermining and destroying his business. Capital inflation and



REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL, OF KANSAS,
Who introduced into Congress the resolution requesting a Federal investigation of the oil industry.

stock-watering which enable a set of men to get money for their use from the public without earning it or giving a full equivalent in value is just as much cheating as selling merchandise that is not what it purports to be or getting pay without delivery of the pretended value. Schemes of promotion and exploiting which enrich those engaged in them with no corresponding productive results for the community, from whose earnings and savings the means are obtained, are in effect schemes of rapine as truly as those of bandits and pirates, and have the same moral quality. When railroads receive franchises and privileges from the public for the purpose of performing a service in return, from which their revenues are to be derived, and then make unjust charges or discriminate against some and in favor of others, they are engaged in robbing one part of the community for the profit of another for the sake of a share in the gains of iniquity. Financial institutions which hold a fiduciary relation to those from whom their resources are derived, bound by law to administer these resources equitably for the benefit of those intrusting them to their keeping, and which employ these in schemes of profit for the enrichment of those who manage

their affairs, are as much traitors to their trust as the guardian or executor who makes use of an estate intrusted to his care for his own individual profit.

"Unjust gain, the abuse of power, the iniquitous use of opportunity or advantage in business should be judged by the same standard and have the same effect upon the estimation in which those responsible for them are held when they are the work of financial magnates and captains of industry as when they are perpetrated by insignificant individuals in the small affairs of life. The deeds are those of men, who act with human motives of selfishness and greed or of honor and integrity, like other men, and they should be judged by the same moral standard and treated with the same consideration. If they deceive and defraud, if they violate the laws, if they use bribery and corruption, if they are guilty of acts that would be crimes in others, they should suffer the opprobrium and the penalties that go with such deeds under the moral standards of civilized society. The use of wealth in social display, in ostentatious philanthropy, in the patronage of science, literature, and art, or in the support of churches, should not be permitted to hide their iniquity or redeem their reputations



ONE CZAR TO ANOTHER—"It's hard luck, brother."
—Carter in the *Minneapolis Times*.



"YOU SURELY DON'T MEAN IT, UNCLE!"
—DeMar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

TROUBLES OF THE MIGHTY.



ROPED!

An elopement that has been declared off.

—Cory in the *New York World*.

THE HORSE BLEW FIRST.

A man obtained some medicine from a veterinary surgeon, with directions to blow it through a tube down the horse's throat, but just as he got ready to blow, the horse blew first.—(Old Story.)

—Maybell in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

ARBITRATION FAILURE EXPLAINED.

from obloquy. Most of the perplexing problems of the time and the greatest social, political, and industrial difficulties with which we have to contend are due to perverted or obscured standards of conduct, or a failure to apply the recognized standards to men who work in organized bodies or control and direct the larger operations of industry and trade. They are not to be solved or overcome by more legislation or by the slow process of enforcing laws, unless at the same time the ordinary rules of honesty, justice, integrity, and regard for the rights of others are recognized as applicable to the large operations as well as the small affairs of life, and insisted upon by the prevailing public sentiment, in which the real power for correcting evils and remedying wrongs must reside."

BEEF MAGNATES AND PRISON STRIPES.

WHEN the Supreme Court sustained the injunction restraining the packers from violating the anti-trust act, a few weeks ago, we were told in despatches from Chicago that the packers declared the decision would "not make the slightest difference in the conduct of their business," because they were "not in a combination to restrain trade." Now we are told that "United States District Attorney Bethea is said to be in possession of evidence supporting the charge that not a single packing firm has kept within the law during the last twelve months or more," and "the best information obtainable" is that "agents of Armour, Swift, and Morris have been doing business regularly in defiance of the law, in spite of admonitions from the heads of departments, and that Schwarzschild & Sulzberger have been the most flagrant offenders." For more than eight months, we are informed, the federal officials have been on a still hunt for evidence, and on Tuesday of last week, "like a thunderbolt from a clear sky," a force of marshals descended upon the offices of the packing firms and subpoenaed a hundred or more witnesses to appear before the grand jury. Subpoenas were served not only in Chicago, but in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Omaha, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The hearing before the grand jury is expected to take place the latter part of this month, and the magnates concerned are taken to be the men named in the injunction, viz.: J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Ira Morris, Arthur Meeker, Charles F. Langdon, Edward A. Cudahy, Louis F. Swift,

D. Edwin Hartwell, Frank E. Vogel, William Russell, Edward C. Swift, W. H. Noyes, Nelson Morris, Patrick A. Valentine, Calvin M. Favorite, Thomas J. Conners, Michael Cudahy, Albert F. Boohert, Lawrence A. Carter, Jesse P. Lyman, Louis Pfaelzer, Albert H. Vedder, and Ferdinand Sulzberger. The violation of the anti-trust law is punishable by a fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, and any persons injured by the violation may recover three times the amount of the damages sustained, with costs of prosecution and attorney's fee.

There seems to be a feeling among the newspapers that if the beef magnates are guilty, they should be sent to jail. They should be put on "the same footing as the burglar or the sneak thief," declares the *New York Press*; and the *Brooklyn Citizen* says:

"When the guilt of the individual members of the trust has been established, let the courts send the convicted ones to prison. A money fine of five thousand dollars is a mere bagatelle to these multimillionaires, and they would not hesitate to continue their illegal business under such conditions. A term in prison, however, is an altogether different thing. The brand of the convict is something that not all the wealth of Rockefeller can wipe out, and rather than undergo this mental humiliation the monopolists will be content in the future to permit the natural laws of supply and demand to regulate prices and output."

"It is a serious situation for the gentlemen of the beef trust," and, if guilty, "the infliction of the penalty of imprisonment upon them or upon any of them would be impressive, exemplary, and undoubtedly deterrent," remarks the *New York Times*; and the *New York Evening Post* observes:

"A criminal prosecution of the beef trust will bring sorrow to no hearts but those of the packers. The beef trust shares with the Standard Oil Company the distinction of having no friends. The cattle-growers and sheep-raisers hate it because, according to their accusation, it does not pay a fair price for their stock; and the consumers everywhere curse it because, as they believe, it charges them too much for the dressed meat. In this case, then, 'running amuck' will help rather than hurt the Administration politically. The recent decision of the Supreme Court affords hope that the Attorney-General can bring the beef trust to book. Should he succeed, he will be justified in pressing for the severe penalty of imprisonment for a year rather than the mild censure of a fine of \$5,000. Before we plunge into further anti-trust legislation, we

must see what we can accomplish under present laws; and no fair test can be made until we try the extreme punishment. If the so-called 'trust evils' be not checked by the spectacle of a few eminent financiers breaking stone or working in a jute-mill, then our statesmen can consider other plans of salvation."

John S. Miller, counsel for the packers, says they are not guilty. To quote:

"The packers or their counsel have no information as to the purpose of the Government in the movement now going on. We know no more about it than the public does, and are left to draw such inferences as every one may draw. From the great number and the character of the witnesses being summoned, it may be the purpose to ascertain if, in the conduct of their business, these defendants have violated Judge Grosscup's injunction. We have no fears as to the actual facts.

"I have kept in touch with my clients since this injunction was issued, in 1903, and have from time to time conferred with one and now another, and I have been assured that they have in good faith observed it.

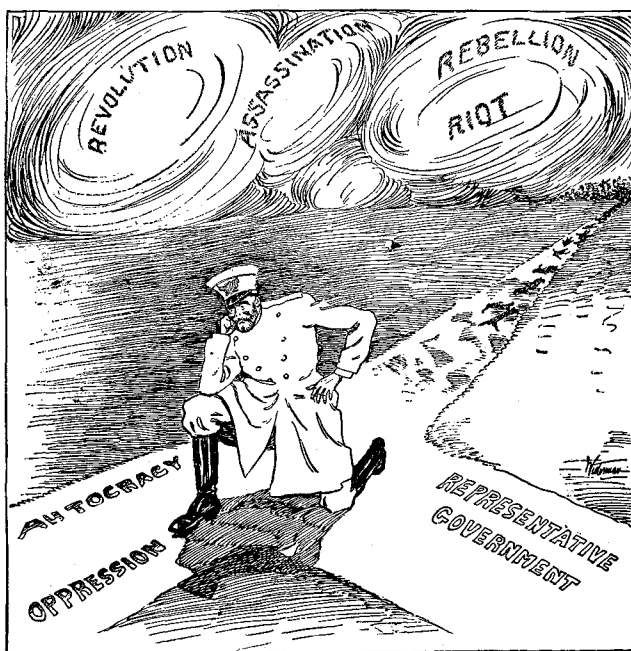
"We sincerely trust we may look for and relieve the 'square deal' which is promised to every one and as the facts justify it, we may be relieved from misrepresentation and unjust suspicion."

LOOKING FOR PEACE.

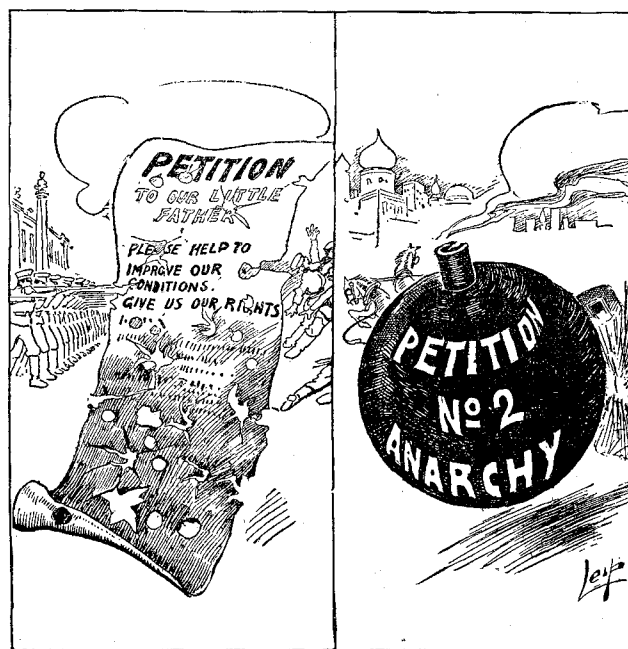
"THE war in the Far East will end when Russia is victorious, and not a moment before," said Count Cassini to a Washington correspondent on Thursday of last week, a statement that leads a paragrapher to remark that we are evidently in for a long war. Early in the week a St. Petersburg despatch had contained the outline of some supposed peace terms that were said to be under contemplation; but as they gave the Mikado only what is now held by his troops, provided for no indemnity, intimated that Russia would retain a large part of Manchuria, and stipulated that Vladivostok be made an open, neutral port, it was soon seen that such terms would suit neither party, and the *Pittsburg Dispatch* observed that the report needed to be taken with "a whole salt cellar." The unanimity with which our newspapers expressed the hope that there might be some basis of truth in these peace rumors, coupled with their unreserved predictions that the longer the war the worse will the Russian defeat be, shows the friendly spirit of their advice. "Every indication threatens a revival of Russian disasters as soon as action is resumed," says the *New York Trib-*

une, in an editorial recommending peace negotiations; and a St. Petersburg despatch reports that the hope of overwhelming Japan is fading somewhat, even in official circles. The Russian official opinion is, however, that Kuropatkin's army is still in fighting trim, Rozhdestvensky's fleet unharmed, and everything ready for another trial of strength, and under these circumstances "a government that would crave peace of Russia's enemy while still capable of winning victory would be giving the party of change genuine grounds for a revolution." Furthermore, says another correspondent, "the Government realizes the danger of negotiations which might terminate in a fiasco or in dishonorable peace, and which would in either case aggravate the internal situation," and so it is contemplating a convocation of the zemsky sobor, a popular assembly, which can declare for peace, if it wishes, and thus relieve the Administration of the responsibility. The *New York Herald*, which seems to be our principal Russian sympathizer, reminds the British papers which are suggesting peace to the Czar that Great Britain was in no better plight in the first stages of the Boer war, and it remarks that their "pacific ardor would be very laudable were it not manifestly dictated by a desire to see Russia definitively humiliated and a lurking fear that Japan may be powerless in the end to inflict that humiliation."

The domestic situation, says a Berlin correspondent, is "now within the control of the authorities." The same day's news told of riots, strikes, murders, incendiarism, and a general insurrectionary situation throughout Russian Poland and Transcaucasia. One town on the Black Sea is said to have been captured by the strikers and then bombarded by the Russian fleet. Mr. Witte is said to have made a report on the financial situation to the effect that any decrease of taxes will prove disastrous to the revenue, and any increase will start a revolution. *The Sun* treats as the most important feature of the situation the mass-meeting of the faculty and students of the great University of St. Petersburg on Monday of last week, at which a remarkable set of resolutions was adopted, calling Russian absolutism "effete," its measures "ridiculous," and its methods "reckless." The war was declared "a criminal adventure," and radical political reforms were demanded. A portrait of the Czar was torn to rags, the "Marseillaise" was sung with the wildest enthusiasm, and the students paraded around the hall carrying a red flag with the motto, "Hail to the Constituent Assembly!" It was voted to discontinue the work of the university



WHICH WAY, CZAR?
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*.



REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.
—Leipziger in *The Detroit News*.

TWO WAYS.

for the rest of the college year in view of the existing situation. Here are the resolutions:

"Effete Russian absolutism is drawing daily—nay, hourly—to its inevitable doom. Powerless to cope with an awakened people, in its agony it devises one measure more ridiculous than another and one method more reckless than another to delay its downfall."

"It entered upon a criminal adventure in the Far East, which has cost the people tens of thousands of lives and millions of hard-earned money. Conscious of its goal, the intelligence of the students has long conducted a stubborn fight to obtain the most elementary human rights, often falling fainting before the brutal force of an unbridled Government until at last the proletariat entered the historic arena, and at the same time, as it came to the knowledge of itself, dealt czarism the heaviest blows."

"The recent bloody events have clearly shown what absolutism is capable of in defense of its pitiful, shameful existence. The sincere, fraternal, harmonious action of the proletariat on those days of January signed the death-warrant of absolutism and without doubt insured the speedy political liberation of Russia."

"We, as a section of the educated community, conscious of our goal, welcome the solidarity of workmen and put forward the following demands:

"First—Summoning a legislative assembly on the basis of a universal, equal, and secret ballot of male and female citizens; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of organization and of striking."

"Second—Amnesty for all who have been punished for their political or religious convictions."

"Third—The fact of belonging to any particular nationality shall not prejudice political rights."

"Further, as a guarantee against interference of the Russian Government in the free execution of these demands, a people's militia must immediately be formed, in whose ranks all citizens can fight to realize our aspirations."

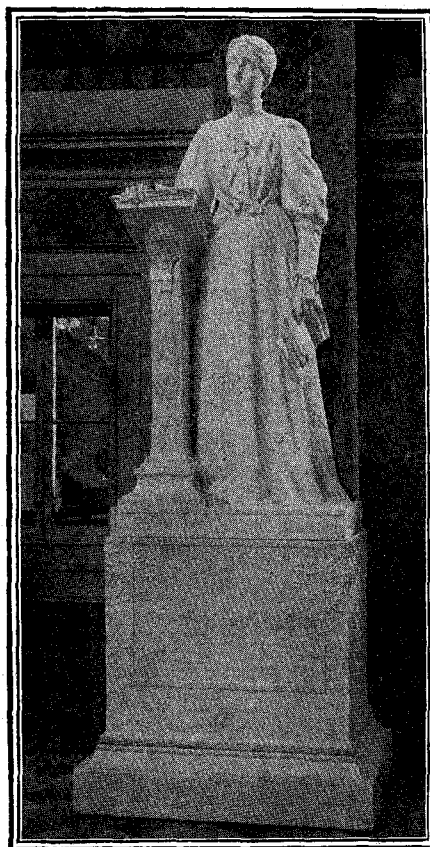
"Recognizing the significance of this historical moment, when Russia is emerging from a period of ferment into open revolt, and when every one has but one end in view, we can not pursue our studies, and therefore suspend them until September. By that time events will have furnished new material for the solution of these questions."

The Tribune publishes a rather remarkable letter in the following editorial:

"A significant light is cast upon the state of unrest pervading all classes in Russia by the personal message of a prominent Russian to a friend in this country which we are permitted to publish. For obvious reasons it would not do to give the writer's name or furnish any hint of his identity. He belongs, however, to a wealthy family which is on terms of intimacy with the imperial household. He is related to members of the Ministry and is himself a high official. His message was written in French on one of the Red Cross picture postal cards which have been sold in large numbers to swell the fund to care for the victims of Japanese bullets. His words, literally translated, are:

"I had wished to write thee a letter, above all, about our ideas on the war. The war is most unpopular, and we all desire our own defeat. We hope that it will open the eyes of the common people, to the fraud of our government, which is universally hated. One hears on all sides that the Japanese are fighting for our freedom—there is nowhere the slightest feeling against the Japanese."

"How this remarkable sentiment ever came to be let out of Russia is a subject for speculation, but certainly it came out by mail and was duly delivered in this country by the postal authorities."



STATUE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The work of Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears, of Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. St. Gaudens says: "Miss Mears has succeeded far beyond my expectations, and has made a purely distinctive work; one showing, in a way that it seems to me only a woman could do, the union of strength with feminine gentleness—a quality most tender and elusive, but which she has most certainly infused into her work."

... If on 'all sides' among the Russian upper classes it is said that the Japanese are fighting for Russian freedom and an intelligent Russian can report 'we all desire our own defeat,' on what a precarious foundation must the whole bureaucracy, with its domestic and foreign troubles, stand? However we may consider this letter, it is prophetic of important changes in Russian society."

A WOMAN'S STATUE IN THE CAPITOL.

THE first statue of a woman to be placed in Statuary Hall, in the National Capitol—the statue to Frances E. Willard—is made the subject of considerable newspaper remark, and every newspaper that comments upon it concedes that the honor is well deserved. Illinois might have presented a statue of Lincoln, Grant, or Douglas, said Representative Foss, in whose district Miss Willard lived, but these men were so great that they belonged to the nation rather than to Illinois. While the statue is a tribute to Miss Willard, he added, it is in a larger and truer sense a tribute to woman and the magnificent progress she has made under our free institutions.

The Omaha *World-Herald* hopes to see other American women similarly honored. It says:

"It improves the hall, it dignifies the collection, to have in it the statue of the noblest American woman along with those

of the country's famous men, and there will be further improvement and still added dignity when the marble likenesses of other famous women are installed there. The collection will be more representative and comprehensive. It will better indicate all the splendid faculties and influences that have lent glory to American achievement and exalted the character of the national life."

The Washington *Star* speaks of Miss Willard's life and influence as follows:

"If ever an American woman deserved the tribute to her memory that was paid yesterday by the Congress of the United States, it was Frances E. Willard. For she, notably among the members of her sex, contributed in her life to the welfare of mankind. With a genius for organization seldom equaled either among men or women, she assembled the forces of the women of America in a great fight against the liquor evil. She lectured and preached, worked and schemed, to weld all the elements opposed to that traffic into a great powerful whole. When she died, seven years ago, she had accomplished that task. Her name was a household word throughout the United States, and was familiarly known in Europe. She had become a power. And her influence remains to-day, and will continue as long as women work against evil and seek the betterment of mankind."

"For nearly a quarter of a century Frances E. Willard was in the front rank of the temperance workers of the United States. She made some mistakes. She was human. But her mistakes were insignificant compared with her wonderful achievements and the remarkable effect of her teachings and encouragement upon all her followers. She quickened the temperance cause wherever she spoke and the enthusiasm she inspired remained an active force."

"With all her public work Miss Willard remained a lovable woman, and her devoted admirers and friends were legion. It was an honor to know her, a privilege to hear her speak. It is no wonder that with such a leader the ranks of the W. C. T. U. should be filled with women of all social positions, vying with each

other to make the most of opportunities for the cause of temperance; nor that men should pause in their business to lend a hand earnestly and devotedly to aid in the fight against the drink evil.

"The organization which Miss Willard made so strong remains to-day and will continue to remain one of the most useful factors in the world for the correction of evil influences. It ramifies in a myriad of directions. It is based upon the home itself, and in the home it works its best ends. The spectacle of many hundreds of little children passing by the statue in the capitol yesterday and casting flowers at its base was a type of the power of this organization. Every child who joined in that great procession will be strengthened by the experience in the years to come when the temptations of life are met and fought.

"Thus in a signal manner has the State of Illinois and the Congress of the United States set Miss Willard before the world as a great American. If each memorial and statue erected in this country commemorated a life so useful and a character so inspiring, the public art of the United States would indeed stand for something—for uplift and purification, at least."

FOOD-ADULTERATION.

THE man who said he was always glad to get hash, because then he knew what he was eating, is brought to mind by an article on the adulteration of our foods, contributed to *The Woman's Home Companion* by Henry Irving Dodge. It would appear from the discoveries of the United States Bureau of Chemistry that if man becomes what he eats, he is certainly wonderfully and fearfully made. A man may not get a stone when he asks for bread, but when he buys anything in a can or a bottle, it often takes a keen chemist to discover what he does get. Dr. Bigelow, chief of the Division of Foods, found several wine establishments where a bottle of California wine was made to hail from France, Germany, or any other desirable place by the simple method of pasting on the right label, while the humble porker parades in tin cans as "potted turkey," "chicken," and "grouse." Arsenic, copper, zinc, lead, and aniline dyes are also found in foods offered to the public. "To poison for a patriotic purpose, or even for revenge, has the redeeming quality of romance," says Mr. Dodge, "but to do it for money degrades the poisoner from the classic dignity of Borgia to the low condition of 'Suicide Hall McGurk.'" He says of the discoveries by the Bureau of Chemistry:

"In 1903 the law prohibiting the importation of adulterated and misbranded foods was passed, and in the very first year of its enforcement by the Bureau of Chemistry no less than two hundred and twenty-three out of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two shipments were found to be in violation of it. Of these, ninety-two shipments were wine, ranging in quantities from one hundred dollars' worth to three hundred cases; thirty-one of meat; thirty-seven of olive-oil, and sixty-three miscellaneous. The wine was French white and German, both chemically preserved, the former with sulfurous and salicylic acid, and the latter with salicylic acid alone. The meat consisted of sausage from Germany, and was chemically preserved with boracic acid, benzoic acid, and aluminum compounds. If the matter of the preserved sausages were not so serious it would, in view of the virtuous attitude of the Germans in regard to Yankee pork, be funny. Perhaps this is some of our own alleged poisoned pork coming back to us in obedience to an ironical dictate of destiny. The olive-oil was from France and Italy, and was adulterated with peanut, sesame, and cotton-seed oils.

"In addition to the foregoing the bureau examined one thousand two hundred and forty samples of American foods, of which twelve per cent. was found to be adulterated.

"Every precaution that experience has evolved is used by the bureau to prevent fraud; every device and measure that science has developed have been used to detect food adulteration. Fearless men have exposed it. The press has sounded the warning over the whole land. An agitated people has demanded protection from the fraud, and many States have joined the crusade against it. And yet in the face of all this is the startling statement of the chief of the Division of Foods of the Bureau of Chemistry:

"On the whole, we may expect that all commercial food prod-

ucts sold in a liquid or semi-liquid, and all solid articles that are sold in the powdered state, are likely to be adulterated, and in search for adulteration all such articles are examined.

"The bureau believes that greater care in the preparation of food was never exercised; that the makers were never so careful that their wares be palatable and wholesome; that they have suffered no diminished sense of responsibility; but the fact remains that *food-adulteration is more prevalent than ever before.*"

BOODLING IN CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA is just now wrought up over the exposure of the alleged bribery of several of its state Senators. The case has not as yet attracted much attention in the newspapers outside that State, but there are some features of the incident that add general interest to the affair. Four of the Senators, Frank French, Harry Bunkers, Eli Wright, and E. J. Emmons, have been indicted for soliciting and receiving bribes, after they had walked into a trap set by energetic detectives. The case may be summarized as follows from the mass of testimony that is now appearing in the California papers: Some suspicion had been cast upon the business methods of the building and loan associations, and a Senate committee had lately been appointed to investigate, and to suggest a measure that would put these concerns under regulation. There are rumors that some of these building and loan companies had blocked measures of this kind in the past, and in the present instance they proceeded to do the same thing. An official of one of the companies approached Joseph Jordan, the clerk of the San Francisco delegation at Sacramento and the legislative correspondent of the *San Francisco Post*, with the idea of finding out the names of four Senators who would "do business." According to Jordan's own story, he named the Senators, and it was arranged that the four should get \$350 apiece to influence their votes on any legislation that might turn up affecting that concern. Jordan, as the "go-between," was to get \$250 for his trouble. The money, we learn, was brought to Sacramento by a detective, who passed as a representative of the loan association, and who told Jordan he must see with his own eyes that the money was put to the use agreed upon. Other detectives were lurking in the background when Jordan passed the money over to the four Senators. When the detectives made their true character known, Jordan and his friends saw they were caught in a trap. A senatorial committee is now investigating the case, and it is expected that the report will recommend the dismissal of the four accused members of the Senate. Jordan, it is expected, will escape punishment, since he turned State's evidence; but he has been dismissed from his position at Sacramento. The accused, who, by the way, were denied by the Senate the right to give evidence under oath, have written a report to the committee denying their guilt. They say that the alleged bribery was a scheme of the corporation "by which it hopes it will sidetrack everything in relation to the proposed legislation and by inflaming the public mind cause to be forgotten the promised investigation into its business and business methods."

"The prompt indictment of the bribed Senators," says the *Pasadena (Cal.) News*, "which will without doubt be followed by their equally prompt expulsion from the Senate, will have a good influence in this State. It was the one thing that could redeem its honor. Corruption is bound to exist, but when it is uncovered and then goes without punishment, the whole State shares in the taint." "When accused in open Senate," observes the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "the Senators had the bearing of guilty men. The methods of their defense have been juggling and disingenuous. There are none to say that their reputation is such as to render their guilt improbable." The *San Francisco* correspondent of the *Stockton (Cal.) Mail*, in giving his view of the building and loan concerns, which he believes are at the root of the present scandal, says:

"Wholly apart from the striking lesson administered to

legislative boddery, the exposures in Sacramento will have a valuable incidental result. It has put the investigation of the building and loan corporations on a reputable basis, and the conclusions that may be arrived at by the new committee charged with this duty will carry a weight that could never have attached to the findings of the original committee constituted, as it was, of men of dubious records and suspicious antecedents.

"Now, it is a fact that a great many of these concerns are no better than bunco-shops of a peculiarly dangerous sort, because they hold out the bait of glittering promises to poor and hard-working people who are struggling to lay aside a nest egg for old age. The machinery that the State has provided in the shape of a building and loan commission to supervise the operations of these concerns has become worse than useless. Instead of being a safeguard, it has become a positive public danger. It is the fact that Senator Shortridge, one of the commissioners, took a loan of \$300 from the Continental Building and Loan Association. . . .

"It is notorious that some of these concerns have bribed legislatures in the past to block measures designed to put them under regulation, and therefore the present agitation will have a useful effect in concentrating public attention on the subject and compelling the enactment of the necessary legislation.

"I can point you to a dozen building and loan associations in this city which are run solely as salary propositions. An investor will pay money into any one of these concerns for five years and come out about even or a little behind. He loses, of course, all the interest that would have accrued on his savings had he put them in the bank. The contracts that they hand out to their customers are highly ingenious and are designed to impose on ignorant people. One consequence of these contracts is that there is a constantly increasing volume of building and loan litigation and a lawyer with a big salary has become a necessary adjunct of the outfit."

DECISION IN THE NORTH SEA CASE.

THE remark of *Punch* that the only evidence that there was a single torpedo-boat in the North Sea was the assertion of the Russian commander that he saw two, hits off the idea, more plainly expressed in many of our papers, that General Vodka was in command on the fatal night when Rozhdestvensky fired into the Hull fishing-fleet. The international commission, which rendered its decision in Paris a few days ago, makes an equally veiled reference, so some of our editors think, when it declares that "their views as formulated are not of a nature to cast any disrespect upon the military valor nor upon the sentiments of humanity of Admiral

Rozhdestvensky and the personnel of his squadron." Nothing is said about the admiral's judgment, and the idea is suggested that their views "as formulated" in regard to his valor and humanity may differ in some degree from their private ideas on the subject. "The finding is an equilibrist's performance, an artificial balancing," says the *Paris Temps*, as reported by cable, "but what matter if in form it is honorable to both opponents? It has resulted in the maintenance of peace."

The main point of the decision, that the bombardment of the trawlers was unjustified, confirms the belief our journals have held from the first. The commission says:

"The commissioners recognize unanimously that the fishing-fleet committed no hostile act, and the majority of the commissioners being of the opinion that there were not, neither among the fishing-boats nor in their vicinity, any torpedo-boats, the opening of fire by Admiral Rozhdestvensky was not justified."

This decision "brings about the entirely peaceable adjustment of a matter which only a short time ago would hardly have failed to lead to open hostilities," observes the *New York Times*, and it adds:

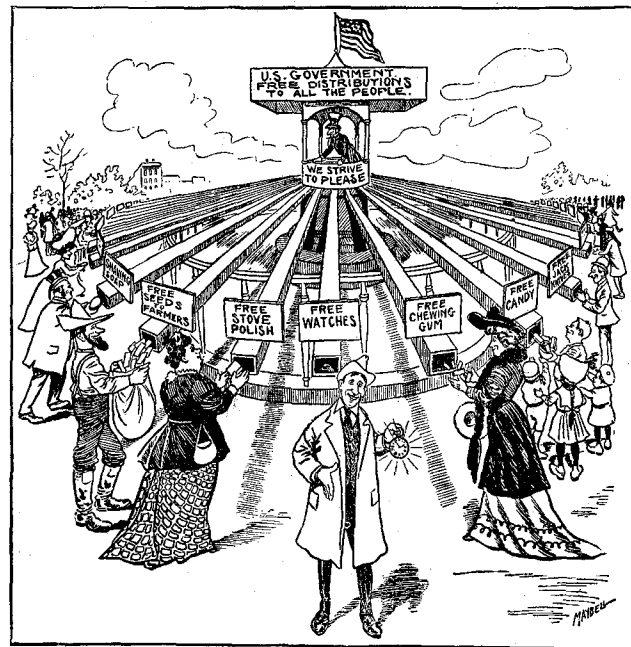
"That such a disaster was avoided, that a matter of the gravest importance, arousing such intense feeling, should have been adjusted quietly by a company of competent and quiet gentlemen, sitting day after day in a foreign capital, is an impressive as well as a substantial triumph of the principle underlying arbitration. It gives us the right to hope that the more that principle is applied intelligently and with good-will the fewer will be found the obstacles to its practical success."

The rights of the neutral are, by this verdict, given precedence over the rights of the belligerent, and the *New York Tribune* regards this as the most important feature of the result. It remarks:

"While pleasant things are said of the Russian commander and full allowance is made for the trying circumstances in which he was placed, the salient feature of the verdict, writ large and unmistakable, is that the firing of the Russians upon the fishing-fleet was unjustifiable. Whatever the extenuating circumstances, Admiral Rozhdestvensky is condemned. It is Great Britain, not Russia, that has won the case. That is the gratifying thing. It is gratifying not because Great Britain has won, but because the neutral power has won, and thus a valuable precedent has been set for the maintenance and vindication of neutral rights at sea. Not *caveat pacator*, but *caveat bellator*; not let the neutral beware of being



UP AGAINST A TOUGH PROPOSITION.
—Gilbert in the *Denver Times*.



FREE SEEDS FOR FARMERS, WHY NOT FREE THINGS FOR EVERYBODY?
—Maybell in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

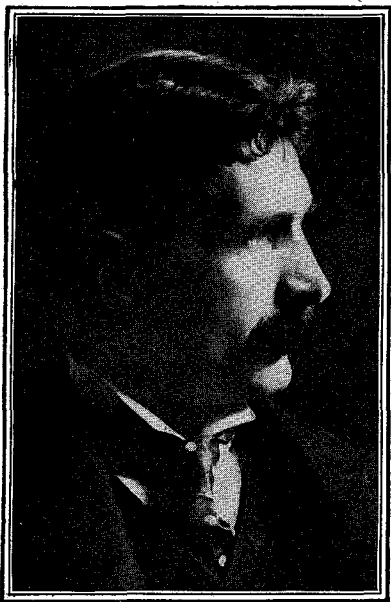
KINKS IN OUR "FREE GOVERNMENT."

in the way of the belligerent, but let the belligerent take care not to injure the neutral, is the rule.

"We have already discussed, in reference to that former misreport, the desirability of paying more attention to the rights of neutrals, so that war, whenever it unhappily occurs, shall disturb as little as possible the legitimate pursuits of the non-belligerent nations. This decision is a step toward that end. As such it may not commend itself to Russia, since she is now at war and might therefore find it to her belligerent interest to have neutral rights disregarded; but it will be most pleasing to the nations that are at peace, and they form the vast majority of the world. It is another vindication and promotion of arbitration, and it is another step toward the greater assurance of peace; for everything that restricts the action of belligerents and enlarges the rights of neutrals must necessarily make for the discouragement of war and for the preservation of peace."

"VICTIMS OF ACQUITTAL."

WHEN the police and prosecuting attorney drive a man into bankruptcy on a mistaken charge of murder, the State should indemnify him for the damage it has done—so thinks Mr. Frank W. Mack, who, from the reporters' table, has "studied the desperate and hopeless face" of many an acquittal victim, and who is now taking steps to secure legislation along this line in New



MR. FRANK W. MACK,
Who argues for the indemnification of the
"victims of acquittal."

York State. Under our present laws, "it is fair to say that toward the man found 'not guilty' the public is less enlightened and humane than it is toward the convicted criminal." All sorts of Christian institutions are ready to give the ex-convict a lift, but for the ex-suspect "no compensatory measures have ever been adopted or set afoot." Writing in *Everybody's Magazine*, Mr. Mack continues:

"The plight of an acquitted 'murder prisoner' is without duplicate or parallel in human affairs. The acquitting verdict of a murder jury is a con-

fession by the State that the jury itself had no valid ground for existence, that the judicial machinery had slipped a cog, that officials too careless or too eager had clutched a victim instead of a culprit.

"And the freed 'suspect'—the acquitted man?

"Stripped and broken, bruised by foul handling, scarred by suspicion, pallid from death's shadow and seared as by hell-fire, the acquitted man stands dumbly impotent of moral redress or physical indemnity. And the public, having scourged him as a vicarious sacrifice, expects him to be thankful because it did not kill him.

"The State bears alone only one result of the false charge and of the bootless trial. It takes over to itself all the chagrin of its prosecuting officials at their vain effort to convict. The victim of acquittal is, however, compelled to share with the State in the money cost of his own trial. Indeed, he is, by grotesque anomaly, a party financially to both sides of the action.

"A man accused of murder confronts persecutors who bring to their paid efforts an implacable purpose to build or preserve a personal reputation. So horrid is the charge and so keen is the hunt, that the prisoner is driven to his utmost resource. He may no longer rely upon presumptive innocence, for innocence has been and may again be strangled by circumstantial evidence. He enters upon a defense which becomes practically a deadly trial by the ac-

cused to prove himself innocent. Along with his name, his pride, and his life, he tosses in his own fortune or pittance, and possibly the possessions of his friends.

"At the end a jury foreman declares him 'not guilty,' and, financially, he stands stripped. He has exhausted his resources to keep himself from being killed, and he stands alone with his rescued life. Through taxation he has borne part of the expense incurred by the State in assaulting it, and the entire cost of its defense against confessedly wrongful attack."

The merits of the proposed indemnification statute are discussed pro and con as follows:

"Shall there not then be made a statute, under which an acquitted man may recover from the State, on proper voucher and audit, at least the amount of money spent to defend him against charges of murder that failed to convict?

"Men acquitted of murder, bereft of money, health, and position, have with grim sarcasm become public charges, having no better standing than the drunken wreck who at their side eats almshouse food from the same style of tin plate.

"During possible years of imprisonment pending trial for murder, the accused man is as one dead to civic life. No verdict of acquittal can ever renew or restore the rights of franchise or citizenship which have meanwhile fled past him.

"While advocating a statute of indemnity to men acquitted of murder, I am quite conscious that guilty men, by sympathy, money, or influence, have been acquitted, and that others may be; but the State abides by the success or the failure of its prosecuting machinery, and the indemnity principle must hold steadily for all men whose lives have been periled by error of the State.

"Objections to an indemnifying statute may be raised by some one to whom occurs the possibility of unduly great fees for legal help to the accused, but acquitted, man. The ground for such objection might undoubtedly exist, for the great treasury of the State is a tempting creditor. Yes, high fees might be charged by the prisoner's counsel, and even collusion between the two might occur. And more: An indemnity statute might induce conspiracy by shady lawyers with persons, who could be proven innocent and would be willing to endure a murder trial for a share in the acquittal indemnity. Aye, these abuses might arise, and others which only the operation of the statute could disclose. But they are relatively trivial and could be corrected. Better far that the State should be mulcted thus, than that one innocent man be not only disgraced, but beggared by an expense thrust upon him by the State.

"The chagrin of a police official with a 'blind murder' in his territory can not be known to the civilian. Personal ambition and the prestige of the force are powerful factors in detective work. They might in some great case blur the proper view of acts and evidence. Deterrents to precipitate action are never amiss. The police chase for a prisoner in notable murder cases might be wisely modified by an acquittal indemnity statute which should charge back some part of every indemnity payment upon officials responsible for murder charges against 'not guilty' men.

"The number of acquittal victims is relatively small. They come forth from the trial-fire so penniless and so broken that they have no means or power for agitation. Were their numbers such that, for a year or for a day even, they might hold a voting balance, the masters of legislation would be on tiptoe of solicitation in their behalf."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Senate and the President seem to have confused arbitrariness and arbitration.—*The New York American*.

BOOKER WASHINGTON made a call at the White House the other day, between meals.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

IN order to be on the safe side it might be well for a few Senators to take up the study of jiu-jitsu.—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.

IF the President makes a success of running Santo Domingo, he should next be appointed receiver of Colorado.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

UNDER the President's order, the commissioner of corporations will proceed to find out what everybody else knows about Standard Oil.—*The Detroit News*.

By having its criminals work in the state oil refinery Kansas feels that it will be in a better position to compete with Standard Oil.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

IF Russia had an army of soldiers who were as accurate marksmen as her bomb throwers the war with Japan might terminate differently.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

LETTERS AND ART.

DISCOURAGING FEATURES OF OUR LITERARY DEVELOPMENT.

THE overwhelming influence of our women, the lack of outward pressure which would drive us to an intenser inward life, and our almost exclusive preoccupation with commerce and industry are emphasized by Emil Reich, a brilliant Hungarian, in a recent attempt to explain the "literary inferiority" of America, when compared with other countries. This diagnosis of our supposed intellectual malady commends itself to Charles Leonard Moore, a writer in the *Chicago Dial* (February 16), who thinks "it is safe to say that there was, not relatively but absolutely, twenty times as much sympathy for and appreciation of things of the mind" fifty years ago as there is to-day. Proceeding to comment on present literary conditions in this country along the lines suggested by the Hungarian author, Mr. Moore says:

"As a corollary to the dominance of woman in our life we have a worship of prettiness and decorum. We do small things delicately. We are much concerned with style, and import the last year's fashions from France and England and make fetiches of them. As women approve authority, we are fond of maxim-makers and moralists and writers who tell us how to succeed in life. I have always thought that people must be very bad to need to go to church as much as they do; and similarly I think the nation must be weak mentally and morally which requires so many props of moral phrases and axioms to support it. On the other hand, our women-instructed minds shrink from strong passions and tragic situations. We must apologize for indulging in tragedy, as Snug the Joiner apologized for bringing a lion into the presence of the ladies. Whitman was perfectly right in his characterization of our lady-like literature. If he had only had the ability to visualize his ideas, to create instead of merely making catalogues of possible characters and giving hints of situations rank from the soil, he would have been a great literary reformer. That he would have been popular is another thing. Poe, our profoundest thinker and artist, is not popular. Hawthorne, a tragedian of the spirit, is not popular. Cooper is only read by boys; Herman Melville and Brockden Browne are not read at all. Hardly anything, indeed, is read to-day except that which deals gracefully with the commonplace, touches on the domestic emotions, or gratifies our social vanity by reviving the names and deeds of our not very remote forefathers."

Mr. Moore points out that "the strength of Europe is in its division," that "the hard-won boundaries of the different lands have preserved national peculiarities, have fostered variety of strength and character, have fenced out influences which would have resulted in a Chinese uniformity." Continuing, he says:

"Here in America we have established a certain form of civilization and then set it in motion on its Juggernaut course to crush and roll out all originality and level the natural elevations and depressions of humanity into one desert of commonplace. Everybody must be alike through twenty degrees of latitude and fifty of longitude. Even if the type of civilization which we have evolved were the highest possible, such sameness would be soul-depressing. Every one, I suppose, has revolted against the Miltonic idea of heaven because of the monotony of amiability and harp-playing which prevailed there before Lucifer put some variety into the place. The slightest acquaintance with foreign countries is enough to convince one that the cultivation of personality, of eccentricity even, adds greatly to the delight of human intercourse. And of course it is the salt and savor of literature. Compare two contemporary novels, one English and the other American, and it will be seen at once that English life is infinitely richer in varied types of humanity than American."

In regard to the charge that America is almost exclusively preoccupied with commerce and industry, Mr. Moore writes:

"Commercialism, I fear, is ingrained in America—it is blood of our blood, bone of our bone. Other nations, of course, have been and are commercial, and as long as we must eat and have clothes

to cover us there is no help for it. But in other nations there is a saving sense of something better. The secret desire of an Englishman is to be a Lord. The secret desire of a Frenchman is to be a member of the Academy. The secret desire of a German is to write a big book on the dialects of the Turanian tribes. These ambitions are a ferment that elevate and lighten life. I have cast about a good deal for a formula which would express the honest ambition of the average American, and the other day I found it in the first line of an insurance advertisement which met my eye. It ran thus: 'To live better and save more is the big idea which goes to bed with us all.' Obviously this sage of the shop does not mean by his 'live better' the same thing which Marcus Aurelius meant when he said, 'Even in a palace life may be lived well.' No! He means by it to have more food and better clothes, and a bigger house and greater social importance. There is no harm, indeed there is good, in these things; but to make them the 'big idea which goes to bed with us all,'—why, the Hottentots have a higher hope. No real religion, or art, or literature, no science save that which ministers to material wants, can flourish in a community obsessed by such ambition."

The writer concludes:

"We can not always tell at a given time what ferment is going on about us, what rich and glorious fabrics of thought and art are rising like exhalations, silent and unseen. But certainly there is little in America to-day to encourage a lover of the things of the mind. Our poets are driven into business, our artists into exile. Our thinkers become college professors, where they dry up and blow away. Sir Richard Temple said once that 'None was ever a great poet who did much apply himself to anything else.' We can not expect a great literature if we do not support and back the persons who can produce. But Americans do not want a great literature. They want, in the inspired words of our insurance advertisement, 'to live better and save more.'"

THE CONFESSIONS OF OSCAR WILDE.

AN extraordinary book has just been issued from the press. Its title is "De Profundis," and it was written by Oscar Wilde. It was composed, says Robert Ross, the author of the preface, during the last months of the writer's imprisonment, and was the only work he wrote while in prison and the last prose work he ever wrote. The famous "Ballad of Reading Gaol," says Mr. Ross, was not composed or even planned until Oscar Wilde had regained his liberty. With regard to the present work, the author wrote: "I do not defend my conduct. I explain it." That explanation is contained in brief in the following paragraphs:

"I was a man who stood in symbolic relations to the art and culture of my age. I had realized this for myself at the very dawn of my manhood, and had forced my age to realize it afterward. Few men hold such a position in their own lifetime, and have it so acknowledged. It is usually discerned, if discerned at all, by the historian, or the critic, long after both the man and his age have passed away. With me it was different. I felt it myself and made others feel it. Byron was a symbolic figure, but his relations were to the passion of his age and its weariness of passion. Mine were to something more noble, more permanent, of more vital issue, of larger scope.

"The gods had given me almost everything. But I let myself be lured into long spells of senseless and sensual ease. I amused myself with being a *fâneur*, a dandy, a man of fashion. I surrounded myself with the smaller natures and the meaner minds. I became the spendthrift of my own genius, and to waste an eternal youth gave me a curious joy. Tired of being on the heights, I deliberately went to the depths in the search for new sensation. What the paradox was to me in the sphere of thought, perversity became to me in the sphere of passion. Desire, at the end, was a malady or a madness, or both. I grew careless of the lives of others. I took pleasure where it pleased me and passed on. I forgot that every little action of the common day makes or un-makes character, and that therefore what one has done in the secret chamber one has some day to cry aloud on the housetop. I ceased to be lord over myself. I was no longer the captain of my soul, and did not know it. I allowed pleasure to dominate me. I

ended in horrible disgrace. There is only one thing for me now, absolute humility."

In the evolution of his nature during the two years' imprisonment, he marks such stages as "wild despair; an abandonment to grief that was piteous even to look at; terrible and impotent rage; bitterness and scorn; anguish that wept aloud; misery that could find no voice; sorrow that was dumb." He asserts that he passed through every possible mood of suffering, and finally reached "an ultimate discovery" which he accepts as "the starting-point for a fresh development." He says:

"I see quite clearly what I ought to do; in fact must do. And when I use such a phrase as that, I need not say that I am not alluding to any external sanction or command. I admit none. I am far more of an individualist than I ever was. Nothing seems to me of the smallest value except what one gets out of oneself. My nature is seeking a fresh mode of self-realization. That is all I am concerned with. And the first thing that I have got to do is to free myself from any possible bitterness of feeling against the world. . . .

"Morality does not help me. I am a born antinomian. I am one of those who are made for exceptions, not for laws. But while I see that there is nothing wrong in what one does, I see that there is something wrong in what one becomes. It is well to have learned that. . . .

"I want to get to the point when I shall be able to say quite simply, and without affectation, that the two great turning-points in my life were when my father sent me to Oxford, and when society sent me to prison. I will not say that prison is the best thing that could have happened to me; for that phrase would savor of too great bitterness toward myself. I would sooner say or hear it said of me that I was so typical a child of my age that, in my perversity and for that perversity's sake, I turned the good things of my life to evil, and the evil things of my life to good."

Contemplating the time when he should be released from prison, he writes:

"The fact of my having been the common prisoner of a common jail I must frankly accept, and, curious as it may seem, one of the things I shall have to teach myself is not to be ashamed of it. I must accept it as a punishment, and if one is ashamed of having been punished, one might just as well never have been punished at all. Of course there are many things of which I was convicted that I had not done, but then there were many things of which I was convicted that I had done, and a still greater number of things in my life for which I was never indicted at all. And as the gods are strange and punish us for what is good and humane in us as much as for what is evil and perverse, I must accept the fact that one is punished for the good as well as for the evil that one does. I have no doubt that it is quite right one should be. It helps one, or should help one, to realize both, and not to be too conceited about either. And if I then am not ashamed of my punishment, as I hope not to be, I shall be able to think, and walk, and live with freedom. . . .

"In the very fact that people will recognize me wherever I go, and know all about my life, as far as its follies go, I can discern something good for me. It will force on me the necessity of again asserting myself as an artist, and as soon as I possibly can. If I can produce only one

beautiful work of art I shall be able to rob malice of its venom, and cowardice of its sneer, and to pluck out the tongue of scorn by the roots.

"And if life be, as it surely is, a problem to me, I am no less a problem to life. People must adopt some attitude toward me, and so pass judgment both on themselves and me. I need not say I am not talking of particular individuals. The only people I would care to be with now are artists and people who have suffered: those who know what beauty is and those who know what sorrow is: nobody else interests me. Nor am I making any demands on life. In all that I have said I am simply concerned with my own mental attitude toward life as a whole; and I feel that not to be ashamed of having been punished is one of the first points I must attain to, for the sake of my own perfection, and because I am so imperfect."

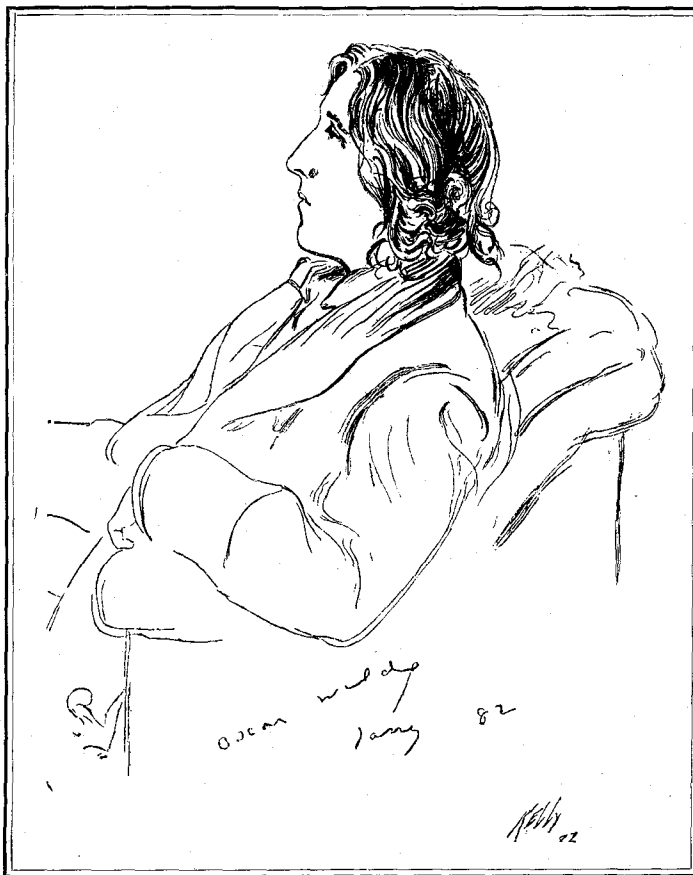
The philosophy of life which, the writer avers, experience had finally revealed to him is that sorrow is the supreme emotion of which man is capable, and that it is "at once the type and test of all great art." He says:

"What the artist is always looking for is the mode of existence in which the soul and body are one and indivisible; in which the outward is expressive of the inward: in which form reveals. Of such modes of existence there are not a few: youth and the arts preoccupied with youth may serve as a model for us at one moment: at another we may like to think that it is subtlety and sensitiveness of impression, its suggestion of a spirit dwelling in external things and making its raiment of earth and air, of mist and city alike, and in its morbid sympathy of its moods, and tones, and colors, modern landscape art is realizing for us pictorially what was realized in such plastic perfection by the Greeks. Music, in which all subject is absorbed in expression and can not be separated from it, is a complex example, and a flower or a child, a simple example, of what I mean; but sorrow is the ultimate type both in life and art.

"Behind joy and laughter there may be a temperament, coarse, hard, and callous. But behind sorrow there is always sorrow. Pain, unlike pleasure, wears no mask. Truth in art is not any correspondence between the essential idea and the accidental existence; it is not the resemblance

of shape to shadow, or of the form mirrored in the crystal to the form itself; it is no echo coming from a hollow hill, any more than it is a silver well of water in the valley that shows the moon to the moon and Narcissus to Narcissus. Truth in art is the unity of a thing with itself: the outward rendered expressive of the inward: the soul made incarnate: the body instinct with spirit. For this reason there is no truth comparable to sorrow. There are times when sorrow seems to me to be the only truth. Other things may be the illusions of the eye or the appetite, made to blind the one and cloy the other, but out of sorrow have the worlds been built, and at the birth of a child or a star there is pain."

The impulse of artistic creation was strongly reasserting itself during the days when his prison life was nearing an end. "If I ever write again," he said, "in the sense of producing artistic work, there are just two subjects on which and through which I desire to express myself: one is 'Christ as the precursor of the romantic



OSCAR WILDE.

(From an etching by J. E. Kelly, made in 1882 during Wilde's American tour.)

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

movement in life'; the other is 'The artistic life considered in its relation to conduct.' He goes on to express the following hope:

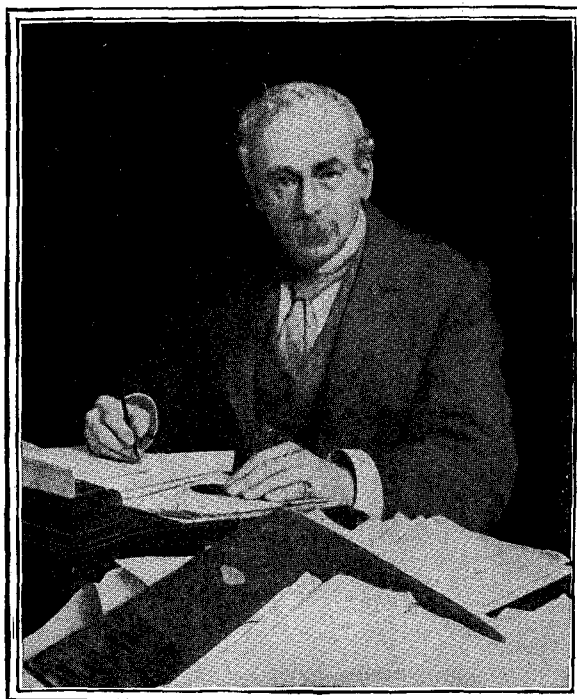
"Perhaps there may come into my art no less than into my life a still deeper note, one of greater unity of passion and directness of impulse. Not width but intensity is the true aim of modern art. We are no longer in art concerned with the type. It is with the exception that we have to do. I can not put my sufferings into any form they took, I need hardly say. Art only begins where imitation ends, but something must come into my work, of fuller memory of words perhaps, of richer cadences, of more curious effects, of simpler architectural order, of some esthetic quality at any rate.

"When Marsyas was 'torn from the scabbard of his limbs'—*della vagina della membre sue*, to use one of Dante's most terrible Tacitean phrases—he had no more song, the Greek said. Apollo had been victor. The lyre had vanquished the reed. But perhaps the Greeks were mistaken. I hear in much modern art the cry of Marsyas. It is bitter in Baudelaire, sweet and plaintive in Lamartine, mystic in Verlaine. It is in the deferred resolutions of Chopin's music. It is in the discontent that haunts Burne-Jones's women. Even Matthew Arnold, whose song of Callicles tells of 'the triumph of the sweet persuasive lyre,' and the 'famous final victory,' in such a clear note of lyrical beauty, has not a little of it; in the troubled undertone of doubt and distress that haunts his verses, neither Goethe nor Wordsworth could help him, tho he followed each in turn, and when he seeks to mourn for 'Thyrsis,' or to sing of the 'Scholar Gypsy,' it is the reed that he has to take for the rendering of his strain. But whether or not the Phrygian Faun was silent, I can not be. Expression is as necessary to me as leaf and blossoms are to the black branches of the trees that show themselves above the prison walls and are so restless in the wind. Between my art and the world there is now a wide gulf, but between art and myself there is none."

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

THE selection of Sir C. Purdon Clarke, art director of the South Kensington Museum, London, to succeed the late General di Cesnola as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, is hailed as the best that could have been made. "It simply means," says Mr. George F. Parker, an American journalist who has come into intimate contact with Sir Purdon Clarke, "that New York is to have the services of the best-trained, all-round museum manager now living." This appointment, adds Mr. Robert W. De Forest, secretary of the museum, "emphasizes the educational side of our New York Museum, and coming so soon after the acceptance of the presidency by Mr. Morgan, and the great bequest of Jacob S. Rogers, it opens a vista of possibilities which should warm the heart of every art lover in America." The New York Times comments:

"The Metropolitan is no longer a private concern in which a number of public-spirited citizens carried on a great undertaking in the face of difficulties little known to the rest of New York, making mistakes now and then, to be sure, but in the main performing their duty with exemplary diligence and patience. It has taken on the complexion of an institution for the public weal which is housed in a city building located on city ground. When the late Gen. Palma di Cesnola was appointed, the matter was a private



SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.

Art Director of the South Kensington Museum, London, who is at present on a visit to this country, and expects to assume the directorship of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, in September.

Courtesy of the New York Independent.

concern; now that Sir C. Purdon Clarke has been made director there is every reason to regard the act as one that affects the entire community.

"Sir Purdon Clarke has the great advantage of having been trained in the service of a museum which under its successive governors has amassed a wonderful treasure of art objects from all parts of the British world. South Kensington has marched of late with British ideas of imperial federation and is a great storehouse of the most interesting objects obtainable from India, China, Africa, and the American dependencies. Toward this result Sir Purdon Clarke has contributed a large share. He is a much traveled man who knows many things of many climes, a very Ulysses of the realm of industrial art. On the other hand, he knows little about American art and the needs of the American public. But surely it will not take a man of his attainments long to survey the field and determine the difference between the problem of the South Kensington and that of the Metropolitan.

"The work cut out for him might well inspire a good organizer, for there is everything to do in order to

make the Metropolitan a model for other museums in the United States. Only those who have looked into such matters will realize the difficulties there are in getting a heterogeneous mass of objects properly displayed, guarded, and catalogued; yet that is the mere A B C of what a museum should be. Much will be expected of a skilled director like Sir Purdon Clarke, and all the more because it is evidently the intention on the part of the trustees to give him a free hand."

There is a disposition in some quarters to question the wisdom of choosing an English director. "We started in with an Italian," says Mr. Charles R. Lamb, the New York artist and architect, "and now we are going to try an Englishman. Are there no competent men in America?" To this Mr. William M. Laffan, of the New York Sun, has replied:

"The talk of selecting an American simply because he is an American is foolish. We have no great museums in this country in which men have been trained to such duties. Our opportunities have not been cultivated. So, perforce, the trustees of the museum had to go abroad."

PROTESTS AGAINST OUR COPYRIGHT LAW.

THE American copyright law, passed in 1891 and now in process of amendment, is responsible for a literary controversy that involves several of the best-known authors and publishers of the English-speaking world. In this country, the discussion was started by William Dean Howells in an editorial article (*Harper's Magazine*, December) declaring that the law has had the effect of depriving Americans of "the best English literature." Mark Twain followed with an equally severe arraignment (*North American Review*, January), based on the alleged injustice of the present "forty-two year limit," and with a plea for perpetual copyright under conditions insuring cheap editions to the public. In England, where the subject is being debated through the columns of the London Standard, Frederic Harrison has characterized the law as "unfair, mischievous, and irritating to writers, and most injurious to the cause of true literature to both peoples"; while Rider Haggard expresses the hope that its "troublesome and injurious restrictions" may soon be amended by Congress. Sir Arthur

Conan Doyle thinks the evils are sufficiently grievous to justify a policy of legal retaliation on the part of Great Britain.

The existing provisions of our copyright law are explained by the *New York Times Saturday Review* as follows:

"We have no international copyright in any complete sense, none like that provided by the Berne convention, which gives to writers of all nations signing the convention full copyright after mere registration. All we do is to give copyright to a book written by a foreigner and manufactured in this country and published no later here than at home. That is very limping copyright indeed, but it is the best that could be had at the time. . . . An amendment to the law has been pending some three years; all opposition to it has been overcome, and it will, we hope, pass this winter. In effect it provides that the owner of a book in a foreign language can get a copyright in this country at any time within a year after foreign publication if it 'shall be the first copyright in this country for a translation of such a book,' i.e., if no one gets ahead of him. Practically no one is likely to try to get ahead of him in that time, because the success of a 'pirated' edition would hardly be sure enough to warrant the expenditure. This amendment would be of great value in securing cooperation between American and continental publishers."

The main points in Mr. Howells's indictment are contained in this paragraph:

"The international copyright act which the best of our authors and publishers joined some ten years ago in extorting from a reluctant Congress has been disappointing not only in the expected ways, . . . but in some quite unexpected ones. We have not only been deprived of the best English literature which we had so cheap because we stole it, but the law has strangely and curiously resulted in alienating the international public which the authors of the two countries chiefly concerned used to enjoy, or rather which used to enjoy them. English authors have now less currency in America than they had before the passage of the act, and American authors have less currency in England, altho in the social, political, and commercial interests there has been so great an affinity of their respective nations."

Against this statement Mr. G. P. Brett, of the Macmillan Company, sets his belief (as recorded in the *New York Evening Post*) that "the audience for the book of importance published in America or Great Britain to-day is limited only by the confines of the countries where English is spoken, an audience greater in numbers, welfare, and intelligence than ever before in the history of the world." And George Haven Putnam, of G. P. Putnam's Sons, says:

"The publishers and booksellers who have in their hands the management of the business side of literary property, the American authors who have both a sentimental and a direct business interest in the conditions controlling such property, and the authors on both sides of the Atlantic who have had grounds for satisfaction in the extension of their markets, would be able to give to Mr. Howells some practical evidence to the fact that, taken purely on the business side, the results of the international copyright law have been of service to the several business interests involved."

The present tone of the British protest against our copyright law is evidently inspired by the feeling that the amendment now pending before Congress unduly favors the continental nations and discriminates against England. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's proposed policy of retaliation is not favored, however, by such writers as Hall Caine, Edmund Gosse, and Arthur Symonds, all of whom assert their conviction that any system of reprisals would be a mistake. Mrs. Lucy Clifford suggests a petition to Congress signed by English authors who have a public in America. Mr. William Heinemann wishes the "year's grace," now granted to foreign nations, extended to England. Edward Marston, of Sampson Low, Marston & Co., sums up the whole discussion (in *The Publishers' Circular*, London) as follows:

"What is the true remedy for this crying evil? It is quite clear that no possible good can be done by retaliation and mighty little by getting a year's grace. The great point is that English authors should bring all their forces to bear on the abolition of the

'typesetting clause,' which would clear the ground in every direction—not by threats of retaliation, not by passing a special Act of Parliament (to bear on the American people only) to compel typesetting in England of works by American authors, and by introducing a customs import duty to apply to Americans only—but by appealing to the good feeling, the right judgment, the sense of justice, one might almost say the common-sense of the American people. It will surely be quite time enough to think of any retaliatory measures when such an appeal fails."

A NEW TRIBUTE TO HENRY JAMES.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON, the well-known novelist, has written a letter to the San Francisco *Argonaut* (February 6), expressing her satisfaction in the increasing interest in the works of Henry James and her astonishment that Mr. James "has not a large public for at least two-thirds of all he writes." She continues:

"His marvelous psychology and his unique style might be responsible for the devotion of the fastidious, but it seems to me that the average intelligence should read 'The Other House' with as breathless and painful an interest as the most thrilling drama excites in a playhouse audience. It is, in fact, a drama cast in narrative form, and if Mr. James were a foreigner it would have been analyzed as exhaustively as Ibsen's 'Ghosts.' . . . Then there is 'What Maisie Knew,' a novel of profound human interest and full of fascinating incident. Who that has known Maisie, poor little soul, can ever forget her? For my part, I never cross the English Channel that I do not picture her there, half-way between the two inhospitable coasts where her conscienceless parent—I mean Mr. James—left her. 'The Turning of the Screw' is the most horrible, the most powerful, and the most artistic ghost story in any language; and 'The Way it Came,' a variation on the same supernatural theme, is all exquisite. 'The Wings of the Dove' and 'The Sacred Fount' I could exist without, but where in modern literature is there a more dramatic, a more human, a more various, a more breathlessly interesting novel than 'The Ambassadors'? The first two or three chapters are stiff reading, I admit, but from the moment the story moves over to Paris, it is one of the most enthralling tales ever written. And when to this great gift for the story is added one of the best intellects of the age, an unrivaled knowledge of the world, a style that piques with its elusiveness, and flatters with its perfections, and an absolute originality, what more in heaven's name would one ask of a novelist? And in his earlier books—'The Americans,' 'The European,' 'The Portrait of a Lady,' 'Roderick Hudson,' 'Daisy Miller'—he is simplicity itself; altho not to my mind so interesting as in his later work."

Mrs. Atherton does not pretend to "account for bad taste on the part of the public," but thinks she can explain "the popularity that now threatens Mr. James for the second time":

"During the last ten years or so there has been a flourishing crop of Henry James disciples, both here and in England. They have enjoyed a considerable popularity, and the public, in this wise, has not only been educated up to his second manner, but has finally discovered how much better he is than any of his imitators. Mrs. Wharton, for instance, charmingly as she writes and thinks, and fine and penetrating as is much of her analysis, has neither objectivity nor background. Her stories are hung up in the air, and her people mentalities whose names one immediately forgets. But Henry James, no matter how hard he tries, can not suppress his great gift of objectivity; he may whimsically attempt to smother a character in words and the character lives and breathes as vigorously as a woman under a veil on a windy day. They remain with you forever, these people of his, types sometimes terrible in their distinctness, as in 'The Ambassadors' and 'The Other House.' And no one is so rich in background, in perspective, in the filling in of every crevice—so *thick*; I use this word because the prevailing characteristic of American literature is thinness, and in no writers is thinness so accentuated as in the disciples of Henry James. He is a great master, and they have taken what he can teach, but the perturbations I have mentioned are as uncopiable as his charm—a fascination, not so much of manner as of mental personality that magnetizes even where the subject fails to interest."

"His 'boom' has come at the right moment. Not only has the public been carefully prepared—however unwittingly—to reappreciate him, but psychology is once more the fashion, and no man so artfully combines psychological analysis with the great gift of the story-teller as Henry James."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CAN BIRDS SMELL?

THAT the sense of smell in birds must be slightly developed, if at all, appears from the fact that their olfactory bulbs are small and isolated from the rest of the brain. The nasal chambers are best developed in birds which seek their food in the sea, in which pursuit smell would appear to be of little service. The teachings of anatomy on the subject are thus obscure, and until recently there had been no direct observation on the subject. This lack, however, has now been supplied by Alexander Hill, who writes to *Nature* (London, February 2) to describe some investigations of his own, which fail to show any signs of a sense of smell in birds. Says Mr. Hill:

"A study of the habits of flesh-eating birds shows that if they possess the sense of smell at all, it is not sufficiently acute to enable them to use it in finding food. All observers are agreed that when a carcass is hidden, by never so slight a screen, it is safe from the attacks of vultures and other carrion-seekers; but the most remarkable proof of the ineffectiveness of the sense (if it exist at all) is afforded by experiences which Dr. Guillemard was good enough to relate to me. Many times it has happened, he tells me, that, having shot a wild beast or other game which was too heavy to carry home, he has disemboweled it, and has hidden the carcass in the hole of an 'ant-bear.' On returning with natives to carry it to camp, he has found a circle of vultures standing round the spot where the offal had been thrown, completely unaware of the carcass within a few yards of their beaks. Of observations proving the possession of the sense I know none, unless we are willing to accept as evidence the belief, which is very general among fanciers, that birds are attached to the smell of anise, and the similar belief of gamekeepers in some parts of the country that they are attracted by valerian. It is said that pigeons may be prevented from deserting the dove-cote by smearing their boxes with oil of anise. Poachers are supposed to lure hen-pheasants from a wood by anointing gate-posts with tincture of valerian.

"With the view of testing the smelling powers of graminivorous birds, I placed a pair of turkeys in a pen which communicated with a large wired-in-run. The pen was closed by means of a trap-door. In the run I placed, each day, two heaps of grain, right and left of the trap-door, but so far in front of it that they made with it an angle of about 50 degrees. Various substances which give out a powerful odor were placed under one of the heaps, alternately the right and the left. The birds were lightly fed in the morning in their pen. At two o'clock the trap-door was raised, and they were admitted to the enclosure. It was curious to note that after the first few days the hen almost always came out first (in the last ten experiments this rule was broken but once), and invariably went to the heap on her right; the cock following went to the heap on the left. The cock usually tried the hen's heap after feeding for a short time from his own, but the hen never trespassed upon the preserve of the cock. In the earlier observations I placed beneath one of the heaps a slice of bread soaked with tincture of asafetida, essence of anise, oil of lavender, or sprinkled with valerianate of zinc or powdered camphor. When the birds, plunging their beaks into the bread, took some of the tincture or essential oil into the mouth, the head was lifted up and shaken, but they immediately recommenced to peck at the grain. They were completely indifferent to the presence of camphor or valerianate of zinc. In several cases in which these substances were used, they consumed the bread. As a turkey does not steady the thing at which it is pecking, with its foot, but, seizing it in the beak, shakes it violently until a piece is detached, it is probable that most of the powder was shaken from the bread.

"As these experiments gave absolutely negative results, the birds showing neither preference for nor repugnance to any of the odorous substances used, I proceeded to stronger measures. The grain was placed upon a seven-inch cook's sieve, inverted. The odorous substance was placed beneath the sieve. Each of the following experiments was repeated three times, first with a small quantity of 'smell,' then with a great deal, and lastly with as much as possible. It is only necessary to describe the final tests. Four ounces of carbide was thrown into a saucer of water and placed

beneath one of the sieves. There was no reason to think that the birds were aware of the existence of the acetylene which was evolved. The saucer was filled with bisulfid of carbon. The hen turkey finished her meal. When the grain was exhausted she knocked the sieve over with her foot. Both birds then lowered their beaks to within half an inch of the colorless liquid, which they appeared to examine. It is perhaps unfortunate that they had already satisfied their thirst at the water-trough. A bath sponge soaked in chloroform was placed under the sieve, the wire of which rested upon it. The hen finished her meal without leaving the sieve. Toward the end she pecked very slowly, and frequently raised her head and stretched her wings as if partially narcotized. This experiment was repeated on the cock, but I could not detect any indications of narcosis. The saucer was filled with hot dilute sulfuric acid, into which an ounce of powdered cyanid of potassium was thrown. The evolution of prussic acid was so violent that I considered the neighborhood unsafe. My gardener, who was working thirty yards away, spoke to me of the 'smell of almonds.' For some minutes the cock turkey fed with his usual eagerness; then, suddenly, he began to stagger round the enclosure, crossing his legs and holding his beak straight up in the air. He made his way back into the pen, where he stood with head down and wings outstretched. After ten minutes he returned to the enclosure, but did not eat any more grain. His comb and wattles were deeply suffused with blood.

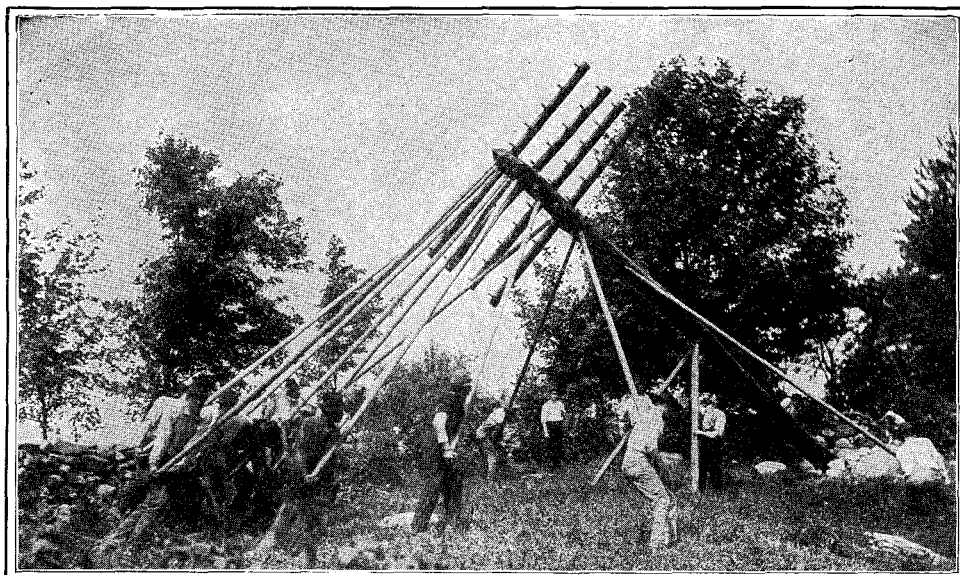
"In all observations on the sense of smell of animals we have an obvious difficulty to face. There is no reason for supposing that an animal enjoys an odor which pleases us or dislikes one which we find disagreeable. My dog appeared to be almost indifferent to bisulfid of carbon. He showed, however, great repugnance to chloroform and prussic acid. It is difficult to think that an animal which is unable to protect itself from the injurious effects of such drugs as these can possess the sense of smell."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MATHEMATICAL APTITUDE.

A WELL-KNOWN educator recently declared that mathematical aptitude in a student was a fair measure of his general mental ability. Those who can not abide mathematics will hardly agree with this, but they will be interested none the less in a book bearing the title that stands at the head of this article, recently published in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, by Prof. Victor Mercante, director of the normal school of that city. The author, we learn from a review by M. B. Piéron in the *Revue Scientifique*, has examined separately eighty-three boys and one hundred and thirty-four girls from eight to fifteen years old, scattered throughout seven different classes, in order to ascertain in what mathematical aptitude consists and how its existence in the young pupil may be ascertained. Says M. Piéron:

"Among his conclusions we note . . . what is common to all kinds of work—that mathematical aptitude is inversely proportional to the duration of the peculiar kind of reaction-time that is measured by the reading of numbers, on the one hand, and in integrations by addition, subtraction, or multiplication, on the other. The result is that by a rapid examination we can ascertain in a general way whether a child has an average, an inferior, or a superior aptitude for mathematics. This method alone would not appear to be absolutely sufficient; at least, its constant exactitude has not been perfectly demonstrated, just as, in medicine, the practitioner needs to clear up his diagnosis by observing several symptoms. But it is something to have noted even one. By studying and discussing this, we shall determine its value and discover others.

"We should like to note a number of other interesting conclusions, but must confine ourselves to mentioning the curious fact that at about the age of 13 years a certain abnormal activity of memory is noted in the classes, probably under the influence of puberty. When this 'collective hyperamnesia' has disappeared, the reason begins to outstrip the memory; but this does not take place until after a phase of intellectual depression—the author goes so far as to call it 'temporary cretinism'—which he attributes hypothetically to auto-intoxication. At 14 years the memory is



TELEPHONE LINE CONSTRUCTION—OLD METHOD OF POLE RAISING.
A score of men push the big timber upward.
Courtesy of *The Technical World* (Chicago)

sensibly inferior to what it was at 13 years, while the creative imagination and the reason have considerably developed, by a sort of sudden leap. All this is naturally of value in the consideration of numbers and arithmetic, but there are similar facts in other domains. The age, for example, at which this takes place would not be the same in all children, especially in different countries, and would also differ with sex. But it is certain that those who have taught ever so little, and the more numerous class who remember what they observed during student life, have remarked many of these sudden transitions which suddenly reveal an intellect and change a mind, while a kind of childishness, perhaps a morbid symptom, persists in other pupils.

"It is to be hoped that M. Mercante's book may be translated into French and placed in the hands of those who are occupied with education, altho they are hardly prepared to read treatises containing more figures and tables than fine phrases. Perhaps those who have conquered their first feelings of repugnance will take delight in the precision and the fertility of a method that has something more to it than words."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FATAL GAS-JET.

THAT the farmer of the comic journals, whose exploits in blowing out the gas are daily celebrated in more or less amusing paragraphs, is not the only foolish person who deals with gas-jets is noted by an editorial writer in the *New York Times*, who tells his readers with truth that to go to sleep with a gas-flame burning low in the room is extremely risky. He says:

"Frequent casualties emphasize the danger of turning down the gas and leaving it burning 'low' all night. This danger exists at all times, but especially in winter, and is much greater in New York, where water-gas is supplied, than it is in cities which still depend upon retort gas. The reason for this is that water-gas carries on the average four or five times as much carbon monoxid per unit of bulk as retort gas. Carbon monoxid is a very energetic blood poison. It has for the hemoglobin of the blood about four hundred times the affinity of oxygen, and as little as two-tenths of one per cent. in air breathed is certain to produce very serious symptoms of heart derangement in persons exposed to it, while in the presence of four-tenths of one per cent. no form of animal life can long be sustained.

"Gas does not freeze; neither do gas pipes. What may freeze is the vapor of water carried by all gas in larger or smaller percentages. This watery vapor is condensed as frost on the inside of a cold pipe and may build up enough to close it. A very few degrees of heat will reconvert it into water, and when such conversion takes place a pipe which may have been temporarily closed is open again and permits gas to pass through. This happens frequently in dwellings, and explains why a gaslight turned low will

sometimes 'go out' and gas is subsequently found flowing through the burner.

"There are many safe lights for the bedroom, and gas is so unsafe that its use for this purpose can only be attributed to ignorance of the danger it involves at all seasons, but especially in winter."

Commenting on this with approval, *The Electrical Review* (New York) says:

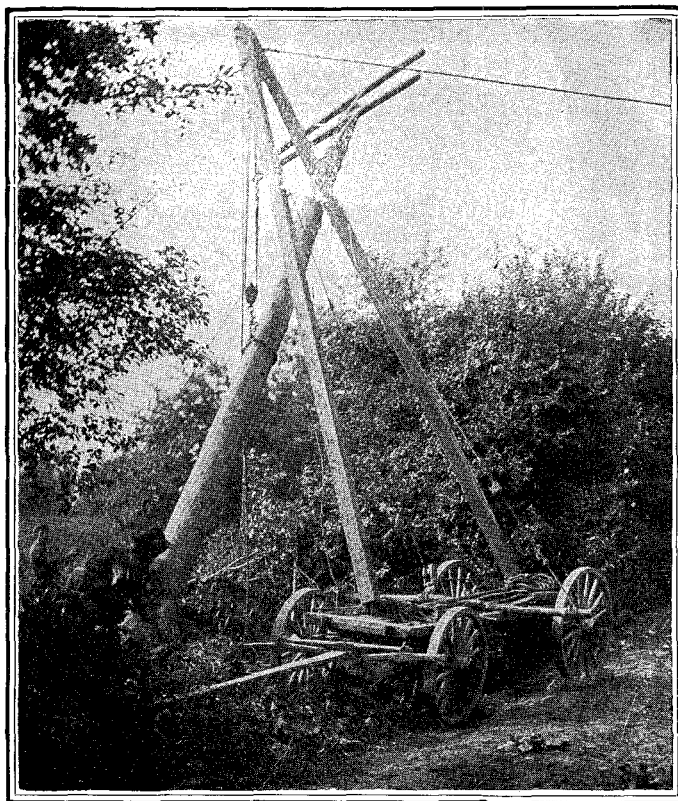
"In matters of this kind, and particularly as it is impossible to reach everybody concerned with one warning, the warning should be repeated from time to time.

"Gas is to-day the illuminant most widely used in cities. It is as well a valuable fuel. There is no probability of its being driven completely from its well-established position, at least for a long time. Therefore the dangers incident to its use should be realized by all who have occasion to use it, either as a source of light or for heating or cooking."

QUICK WORK IN BUILDING WIRE-LINES.

A NEW pole-derrick, by which two men may quickly set up a telegraph pole that would ordinarily require a score of laborers, is described by a writer in *The Technical World* (Chicago). This device is said to have contributed to some recent phenomenal speed in the equipment of telephone lines. Says the magazine just named:

"Some remarkably quick work has been going on this past summer in the construction of a new long-distance telephone service between New York and Boston, the crew completing a daily average of more than 3,000 feet of line. Probably more telephonic messages are transmitted annually between these two centers than



TELEPHONE LINE CONSTRUCTION.—POLE-DERRICK IN OPERATION.
By means of this device, four men are enabled to erect a two-ton pole.
Courtesy of *The Technical World* (Chicago).

between any other two cities of the world. . . . An efficient aid in the undertaking has been a newly invented pole-derrick, which was devised by one of the foremen of construction of the Bell system. Ordinarily the great chestnut or cedar poles, weighing a couple of tons or more, are erected by a score of men struggling with unwieldy pike-poles; but this simple apparatus enables four men without difficulty to do the work of twenty.

"The new contrivance consists of a heavy wagon, with two 28-foot spars which stand like an inverted V, one leg over each pair of wheels. When the derrick has been dragged to the vicinity of a pole hole, it is guyed to near-by trees or rocks—or, by an arrangement of crowbars, to the ground—in order that the heavy pole may be raised without overturning it.

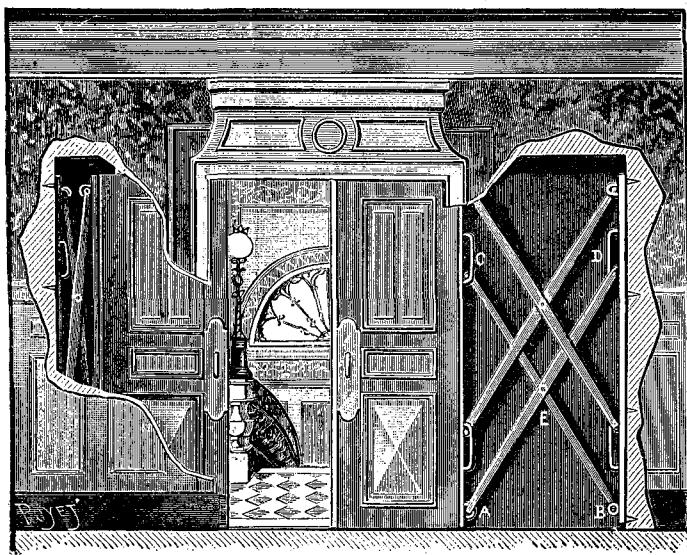
"Once the apparatus stands ready, the men screw on the pole cross-arms and spike their supports. A strong logging-chain is passed around the pole, well above the center of gravity; and the horses are hitched to the draw-rope. At a signal from the foreman, the horses start on a steady, even pull, whereupon the ropes tighten, the blocks creak, and straightway the big stick swings clear. Two of the men guide its butt; and, as soon as this is squarely over the hole, the horses back slowly, and the stick drops into place. Thereupon the foreman climbs the shaft, removes the chain, and gives orders for the horses to be hitched up again and the derrick moved on to the next pole. Meantime the pole is straightened up by the 'fillers,' and the earth is thrown in about it. Such a derrick, requiring but four men, two horses, and a boy driver, saves from fifteen to twenty dollars a day in wages.

"This particular construction crew has been aided also by a 'reel-wagon' which allows them to string ten wires simultaneously. The essential feature of this is a specially constructed wagon with five wire-reels placed horizontally on either side. It is said to be a great improvement over the old method of stringing wires."

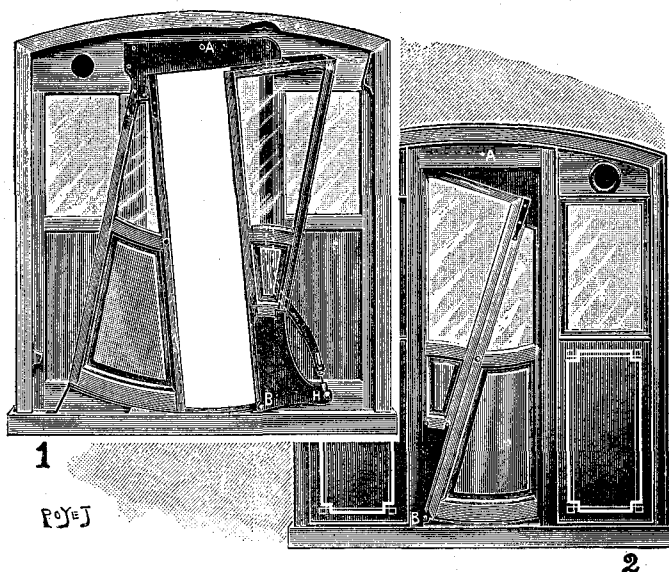
SOME NEW FORMS OF DOOR.

TWO new types of sliding-door, neither of which employs wheels or rollers, are described in a recent issue of *La Nature* (Paris), by M. G. Chalmarès. Both are said to be particularly easy to open and shut, and to be free from the distressing liability to become jammed that distinguishes most forms of sliding-door. Says the writer:

"The doors on hinges that are most commonly used are not the most convenient; they require a considerable space for opening and, besides, it is difficult, not to say impossible, to make them close tightly; they sag on their hinges and must be given play on all sides that they may open and shut easily. For these reasons and others recourse has often been had, in closing the passages between different rooms, to doors that slide parallel to the wall. The means most often employed is to cause the door to



BERTHIER'S "LAZY-TONGS" DOOR.



THE "INDUSTRIA" DOOR WITH DIAGONAL PANELS.

roll on rails by means of wheels below or above; but this arrangement often causes jamming, which makes it difficult to work, and in any case it is always rather noisy. M. G. Berthier has conceived a plan to hang the door on 'lazy tongs' arranged in such manner that it will always move silently and without effort.

"It may be seen from the picture that the mode of suspension consists chiefly of two levers *A D* and *B C*, united at *E* and able to slide at *C* and *D*, while turning about the points *A* and *B*.

"The points *B* and *D*, of which one is pivoted and the other slides, are fixed on the wall, and when the door is opened the combination folds up as shown at the left of the picture. There have been shown here two similar systems of levers, supporting the same door, one with pivots below at the points *A* and *B* and the other with them above. This arrangement is made to obtain complete equilibrium when a single door is used to close the opening, or, as is here supposed, when the two doors are independent. When, on the contrary, they are dependent, that is, when they always must open or close together, only one system of levers is necessary for each, but care must be taken to locate the pivots above for one and below for the other, and to connect the two doors by an endless chain engaging two pinions with ball-bearings and placed horizontally under the floor. The doors are attached to opposed sections of this chain. . . . In any case complete ease of motion is secured by the use of the 'lazy-tongs' suspension.

"Among other novelties of this kind should be mentioned the door with diagonal panels made by the 'Industria' Company. This is very original and is a decided departure from the beaten paths, which fact has not prevented its adoption in Belgium, the country of its origin, in numerous houses and even in some theaters. But it offers special advantages for street-cars, carriages, and boats, where it is difficult to install an ordinary door; and its application may be extended to all sorts of openings, such as windows, etc.

"The principle consists in hanging one of the panels (here the left one) on an axis at *A* and pivoting the other on an axis at *B*; the two panels are joined by a rod, one of whose ends is seen at *H*, where it is fastened to the right-hand panel, and whose other end is jointed to the upper part of the lever, pivoted at *A*, which is part of the left-hand panel. This system of mounting allows of perfect balance and automatic working, either in opening or shutting; it suffices to destroy the balance by a preponderance of weight in one direction or the other. The panels are held in position, when closed, for example, by means of a simple locking device that needs only to be touched to be opened. By using an electromagnet, the door may be controlled from a distance. This peculiarity, of being able to cause the door to open itself, no matter how great its weight may be, may receive a large number of applications, notably in theaters, where it is especially interesting. The construction of this new kind of door is very solid; the diagonal cut, far from being ungraceful, lends itself to treatment in accord with the taste of the day, which under the name of 'the new art' accepts forms that are much odder than this."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS ACTION AT A DISTANCE POSSIBLE?

TO the negative answer usually given to this question, and to the consequent attempts to explain apparent cases of action at a distance, we owe some of the greatest advances in modern science. That the distant bell acts on the listening ear only by means of a sound-wave propagated through the intervening air, and that the distant source of light affects the retina by means of a similar wave moving in a supposititious ether, are now familiar results of scientific discovery. Yet a numerous school of physicists has never taken kindly to the absolute denial of action at a distance, and the more so that one of the fundamental facts of physics, namely, gravitation, has never been satisfactorily explained by the qualities of an intervening medium. This school has been especially strong among French men of science, so we need not be surprised to find its views upheld in a posthumous work of the late M. Charles Renouvier, and mentioned with approval in a review of that work in *Cosmos*, by M. C. de Kirwan. Says this writer:

"A thinker to whom some one quoted the philosophical maxim that 'a body can act only where it is,' replied, 'But where is it?' And this is not simply a play on words, for it is impossible to designate the place of an action; all we know about is the place of the effect. . . . It had better been said: 'a body is where it acts.' And in fact the force and the action are localized only as we consider them scientifically in their effects or in their conditions of existence; in themselves we can not connect them with place, and we can not say that they occupy, fill, or bound spaces."

"Action at a distance remains an ultimate fact, inexplicable by the principles of shock or the pressure of bodies in immediate contact. And this fact (the fact of gravitation) is the foundation of the most magnificent theoretical structure that science has ever erected."

The adversaries of action at a distance rely on the supposed necessity of contact, direct or intermediate, between the acting body and the body acted on. But this contact really has not existence in nature. We must not believe that we see two bodies touch, since between two surfaces in so-called contact there are innumerable molecules whose functions determine, when they touch us, the external relations of our organs and of all our sensations. Doubtless the distances that separate bodies in "contact" are infinitely small, but they exist, and their extent, no matter how small, does not weaken the principle. Thus argues M. Renouvier, and he goes farther than most of his fellow philosophers, since apparently he denies altogether the necessity of postulating a universal ether, while they content themselves with asserting that the existence of such an ether is no bar to their contention, since it must itself consist of molecules or their analogues, which, tho hacked very closely, must act on each other "at a distance," however small. Says his commentator:

"Whatever we call the principle by virtue of which bodies move in space according to Newton's law, we shall not avoid the difficulty. Or rather we shall recognize implicitly—unconsciously, if you will—the reality of action at a distance, while disguising it under different names."

"Whether or not we admit the existence of an ethereal medium, the fact of the law formulated by Newton exists none the less. To oppose to this law an *a priori* objection of metaphysical order, is simply to increase the difficulty, without great profit. And to rely on Newton's authority to convict it of absurdity is to forget the circumstances and the difficulties with which the great astronomer had to deal. May not this discourteous objection be turned in another direction and applied to the hypothesis of an ether that is as rigid as the diamond or even more so, and yet impalpable, penetrating, and penetrable, to which we are obliged to resort to avoid the pretended absurdity of action at a distance?"

"There are doubtless in the posthumous book of M. Renouvier propositions and theses quite subject to question; there may be even some that are to be regretted. But we find there also a good number of precious truths, and if the book aids in dissipating the

idea that it is impossible for bodies to act and react at a distance, it will have rendered, in our opinion, a great service to science and even to metaphysics."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PURIFICATION OF DRINKING-WATER BY COPPER.

THE fact that copper salts, in exceedingly small amounts, are poisonous to vegetable life has led to their employment to rid water of living or growing vegetable organisms of all kinds, from algæ to the microscopic disease germ. The minute quantity of the salts used is regarded as not likely to cause injury to the human organism, so that the process may safely be used to purify or disinfect drinking-water. In the opinion of *The Engineering News*, however, these methods should be used with great care. An editorial writer in that paper, in a recent issue, says:

"The proposal to use copper or copper compounds as a germicide in potable water should be received with the utmost caution until more scientific data as to its efficiency and its non-poisonous quality are made public. The use of copper sulfate as an algicide is a very different proposition, inasmuch as algæ are not in themselves a menace to public health, so life is not endangered if the algæ are not killed, and the quantity of copper sulfate required appears to be much smaller than when used as a germicide. With a water believed to contain typhoid germs it is of the utmost importance that the method of treatment be known to possess a high degree of efficiency under the varying conditions of practical use on a large or small scale, and also that the method be simple in its application or else that its use be kept in the hands of experienced and judicious men."

"To our minds the most serious aspects of this subject are the danger that undue reliance will be placed upon this germicide because of its cheapness, and that opponents of filtration will urge the use of copper sulfate by the water-works authorities or even copper foil and copper vessels by householders instead of filtration. This applies to public authorities and to advocates of low rates of taxation rather than to householders. If there were much likelihood that many householders would ever rely on copper vessels or copper foil as a protection against sewage-polluted water the consequences might be viewed with apprehension, both because of the uncertainty that all the water used for drinking and culinary purposes would be given any or sufficient contact with the copper and, on the other hand, the possibility that so long contacts would be allowed as to take up objectionable quantities of copper."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE new process of timber-preservation in which sugar or sirup is used has already been alluded to in these columns. We are now told that this method, which is known as the Powell process, is being experimented with in England. Says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (January 14): "It consists in boiling the wood in a 'compound saccharine solution, whereby the latent air is driven out and the albumin and sap coagulated.' The wood is then allowed to cool in the solution until it is sufficiently impregnated, and finally it is dried at a high temperature. For rough wood, such as railroad ties, paving-blocks, etc., beet sirup is used for the solution, but for light-colored and fine woods the best beet sugar is used. The plant, as described by *The Railway Engineer*, is simple. The wood is packed (so that the solution can circulate all round each piece) on trucks, which are run into a cylinder . . . lined inside with pipes, which serve the double purpose of heating and cooling the solution. The cylinder is closed, as in creosoting, and the solution is run into it, and afterward pumped back to a tank."

THE question asked by a correspondent in the issue of January 21st as to why one side of a railway track often creeps while the other lies quiet, and why south-side rails creep to the east on an east-and-west lying road is thus answered by Robert Kingman, writing to us from Brooklyn under date of January 26: "It is well known that on such a road in the Northern hemisphere, the north-lying rail wears out more quickly than its companion, while in the Southern hemisphere it is the south-lying rail which suffers earliest; also that a rapidly moving body pursuing a supposedly due easterly course in the Northern hemisphere will be after a certain distance considerably deflected to the north, while the opposite conditions obtain in the Southern hemisphere. These facts are of course explained by the centrifugal action developed and exercised in the course of the earth's rapid rotation from west to east. This centrifugal action, together with the excess of pressure which it causes on the north-lying rails, undoubtedly causes or allows the south-lying rails to creep in an easterly direction in the United States, so that it would be interesting to hear of some observation on this point in the Southern hemisphere where the reverse would certainly be found the rule."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN INDICTMENT OF "YELLOW PULPITISM."

"YELLOW" methods are rampant not merely in journalism but in religion, if we may accept the statements of a recent writer in the New York *Independent*, who bases his observations on the perusal and classification of a year's "Religious Notices" in the metropolitan newspapers. He thinks that the Saturday advertisements of many of the churches are "unpardonable" in their "vulgarity and flippancy," and adds: "It seems to me that the very same principles are applied here as elsewhere, but without the same effect. Every trick of successful advertising in other departments is imitated, but in no single case is the imitation ever so clever as the original; in fact, it is not often clever at all." To quote further:

"There are some special things, perhaps half a dozen, upon each one of which, in turn, stress is laid in the hope that it will attract a congregation. In one whole group, for example, all the emphasis is laid upon the music. . . . Matters continue much as they were at the dedication of Nebuchadnezzar's image: the people are bidden to 'fall down and worship what time they hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psalter, dulcimer, and all kinds of music.' One notice refers to 'a new organ,' another mentions a 'string quartet and organ,' another boasts of 'stringed instruments and a chorus choir'; somewhere a 'famous quartet will be present and sing'; somewhere else 'the music will be under the direction of Professor X. and the singing will be led by Madam Q., the favorite soprano,' while, in still a third place, 'Herr B., the distinguished cometist, will perform.' One church advertises a 'cellist and contralto,' another an 'imported tenor,' another a 'basso soloist,' and still another the fact that there will be 'violin music and euphonious solos,' whatever they may be."

From the group of "musical" notices, in which the name of the preacher does not appear at all, the writer passes on to a consideration of the type in which the minister's name and the subject of his address are given, first in a subordinate position, and finally as the most important features. He continues:

"As regards the actual texts themselves here are some instances taken at random and set forth in terms of their literal wording. They are all genuine. Not one is my own invention. I could not have invented them if I had tried. I am not at all sure that I got all that were singular, nor even that I have chosen the most startling; for, by the time that I had read the list half through nothing any longer looked strange or surprising. When taken out of their setting this is how they look in cold print: 'Seeking Grass for Mules and Finding Elijah'; 'A Great Gulf Fixed, one of a series of Trumpet Blast Addresses'; 'Nathan Said unto David, "Thou Art the Man"; or, The Crack Detective'; 'Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire: A Study of a Recent Suicide.'

"In most cases where 'subjects' are announced without texts the subject is either so ambiguous as to suggest nothing definite or else it is so large and general that one could drag into the discussion of it almost anything.

"Those that are very large are often overwhelming. For example: 'The Metaphysics of Sociology,' 'The Changes That Have Taken Place in Christianity in the Past Eighteen Hundred Years,' 'What About the Human Race? or, Men and Women.' Sometimes they are bewildering, as, for example, 'An Interview with a Noted Scientist of 900 B.C.' Sometimes they are startling, as, 'The Persistence of Hell.' Sometimes they are intended to be practical, as, 'How to Succeed: Get a Good Job and Stick to It.' Sometimes they even contain foreign words and phrases; for instance, a missionary address on 'The Eastern Question—"Com-bien?"' And here is one I do not quite know how to classify: 'Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification, with blackboard diagrams.'

Special services of special kinds—"from Love Feasts and Séances to Carnivals and Festivals"—suggest the following paragraph:

"Nothing is either too sacred or too silly to be made an 'occasion.' The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is made a function to

which 'all are cordially invited'; efforts to pay debts are made into 'jubilees'; baptism is advertised as a 'spectacle,' while Sunday-schools, Bible classes, and prayer-meetings are merest pastimes. There are also varied performances given with the aid of a magic lantern, one of which is described as 'intensely dramatic and interesting,' another as 'a unique and delightful entertainment,' while still a third has 'an attractive program with unique features.' Favorite among these during the past year has been the reproduction of scenes from the Passion Play and 'Everyman,' concerning which the theory seems to be that the play's the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the—crowd."

What earthly purpose can this "yellow pulpitis" serve? asks the writer. "The purpose seems to be twofold," he says, "one part of which is honest and one part dishonest." The first is to acquaint the public, by legitimate methods, with the hours and places of worship, the names of the preachers and the nature of the service. The second and much more obvious purpose is to "draw a crowd" by means which call to mind "the tone of a street-hawker in front of a dime museum, of which the leading notes are braggadocio and dishonesty." The writer concludes:

"There are those who urge that it is impossible to arouse the attention of the multitude by ordinary means and that therefore it is permissible to use any means at first to bring them into a position where they may hear something that in itself is really edifying. Ah, yes; but—well, that simply will not work. The fallacy here lies in the fact that when such an end is made to justify a means the process seldom proceeds any farther than the means. People who come to what they think is going to be a circus are not going to be put off—at least never a second time—with a serious sermon. A crowd can not be collected by a mountebank's tricks and then appealed to with the solemn truth of God."

THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

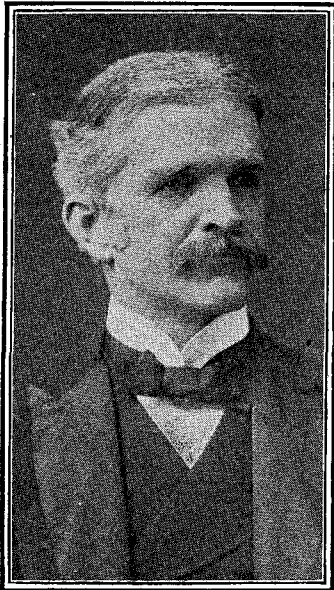
THE third annual convention of the Religious Education Association, held in Boston, February 12 to 16, is characterized by the New York *Outlook* as "an event of great moral significance." An organization which came into existence only two years ago, yet already has a membership of two thousand, may well command respect; but, in the opinion of *The Outlook*, "the men and women who make the long list of membership and the high purpose of the association demand more attention than has yet been accorded it from the press." The same paper says further of the Boston convention:

"Scores of sessions were held, fifteen at a time, in various halls scattered through the city (each department having its own program), in addition to the mass-meetings of the general association. Forty States and Territories and several European countries were represented, and more than twenty denominations, yet there was almost no allusion to difference in creed. . . . It is no small service which the association renders in furnishing a platform on which men of various faiths can speak with freedom and without controversy; but it is an equal service that it renders in bringing together the various agencies for religious education in their regular daily activities."

Among those who took an active part in the proceedings of the convention may be mentioned President Faunce, of Brown University; President Harris, of Amherst College; President Hall, of Clark University; President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Bishop Laurence (Prot. Episc.), of Massachusetts; Bishop Goodsell (Meth. Episc.), of Massachusetts; the Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Francis G. Peabody, Dean of Harvard Divinity School; and the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association. Bishop W. F. McDowell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was elected the new president of the Religious Education Association. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the retiring president, thus briefly, in one of his speeches, defined the purpose of the association:

"In no sense is it revolutionary. There is no purpose to upset

traditions. In the second place, we are not sectarian. There is no desire to set aside work now going on. The sole purpose of this association is to gather together and coordinate the many religious forces in this country now working for religious interests."



BISHOP W. F. MCDOWELL, OF CHICAGO,
Newly elected President of the Religious Education Association.

Prof. George Albert Coe, of Northwestern University, speaking at greater length on the same subject, said:

"If I were to ask, 'What does the religious education movement signify?' various answers would be given, according to the predominating interests of the person answering. Some would say: 'It signifies that we are dissatisfied with existing methods of Sunday-school instruction and desire to improve them.' And that answer would be correct. Others would say: 'There is at present a widespread and apparently growing ignorance of the Bible, and we desire to set going a force that shall stimulate a study of the Bible.' And that answer, also, would be correct. Still others would

declare: 'Since religious instruction has been excluded from the public schools, we have found no substitute. Therefore we are organizing to see if we can not bring back into our national education the religious element.' And that, I suppose, would be correct in large measure. Again we would hear that 'religious instruction in the home had declined in the last generation, and that it was desired to give to the child his birthright of a religious training.' That answer, too, would be correct. Is it not an expression of our sense that there is something deeper and better and more commanding in life than all our commercialism, than all our materialism, than even that which perhaps we are accustomed to call culture? Is not this movement an expression of this revival of religion of which we have heard?"

The Boston *Congregationalist* expresses its confidence that "this association, far from being in any way unsympathetic with evangelism, is itself already one of the signs that a new religious mood is taking possession of men's minds." *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) comments:

"The convention just held has exercised appreciable and valuable influence in the direction of creating a better feeling between denominations, societies, and academic institutions. This better feeling, it may be claimed, is the source rather than the product of the association, which could not have been born in the earlier militant decades of the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, the association, now that it is formed, is exerting a powerful persuasion in leading men of different denominations to see that while they disagree on a few things they can unite for social action on a far greater number of matters, in rubbing down sectarian angles, and in helping good men to accomplish that feat hitherto deemed impossible in ecclesiastical optics—see around the corner of their own temple walls into the gateway of another's sanctuary.

"The third important service rendered by the convention has been the coordination of educational and religious activities. A feeling of *esprit de corps* among educators has been cultivated; the dignity of the teacher's calling as such has been asserted; the social value of the minister as an educator has been recognized; the dovetailing of numerous agencies diverse in method but one in purpose has been admitted as an actuality or advocated as an aim;

and the significance of every part in the total system has been shown. The ideal, as yet achieved but in part, has been wholeness. Educational chaos is giving way to religious cosmos. Incidentally to this systematization (which, it is to be hoped, will not be attempted too mechanically) overlapping of agencies will be avoided and deficiencies which are now too evident will be supplied."

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON HAECKEL.

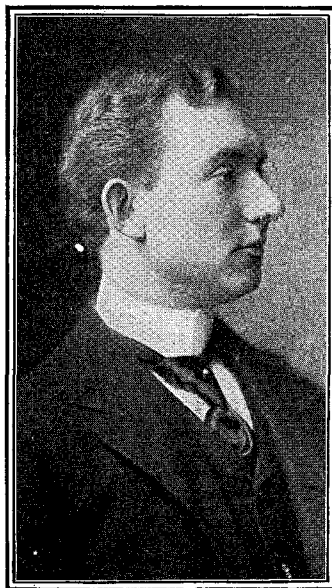
IN his recent lecture on "Mind and Matter," delivered before the Birmingham and Midland Institute and now printed in *The Hibbert Journal* (London), Sir Oliver Lodge addresses himself to "the intelligent artisan or other hard-headed reader who considers that Christian faith is undermined and the whole religious edifice upset by the scientific philosophy advocated by Professor Haeckel under the name 'Monism.'" He concedes, at the outset of his argument, the high character of Haeckel's credentials "as an eminent biologist and as the explainer and introducer of Darwinism in Germany," and thinks it "a great tribute to his literary ability and eloquence that a fairly abstruse work on so comprehensive a subject as 'The Riddle of the Universe' should have obtained so wide a circulation"; but he adds: "For a man of science to . . . pretend that he comes with scientific authority to take official possession of that territory upon which it has been the long-cherished wish of philosophy to enter, is, so to speak, to take the bit between his teeth and to bolt away from his scientific tether altogether." Expressing himself, in another passage, even more emphatically, Sir Oliver says:

"It appears to me that altho he [Haeckel] has been borne forward on the advancing wave of monistic philosophy, he has, in its specification, attempted such precision of materialistic detail, and subjected it to so narrow and limited a view of the totality of experience, that the progress of thought has left him, as well as his great English exemplar, Herbert Spencer, somewhat high and dry, belated and stranded by the tide of opinion which has now begun to flow in another direction. He is, as it were, a surviving voice from the middle of the nineteenth century; he represents, in clear and eloquent fashion, opinions which then were prevalent among many leaders of thought—opinions which they themselves in many cases, and their successors still more, lived to outgrow; so that by this time Professor Haeckel's voice is as the voice of one crying in the wilderness, not as the pioneer or vanguard of an advancing army, but as the despairing shout of a standard-bearer, still bold and unflinching, but abandoned by the retreating ranks of his comrades as they march to new orders in a fresh direction."

Haeckel's fundamental doctrine of "Monism" is criticized thus:

"Professor Haeckel writes almost as if it [Monism] were a recent invention, but in truth there have been many versions of it, and in one form or another the idea is quite old, older than Plato, as old as Parmenides. It is as a matter of fact a hypothesis, a philosophic guess, a grasping after unity—a unity to which the human mind seems impelled—an attempt to realize the essential simplicity and oneness of all existence by including everything in one single fundamental reality, of which the whole world, with all its diversity of sensual impressions and consciousness, is but an assemblage of appearances.

"As a working hypothesis such an attempt at unification is eminently appropriate; and for some form of ultimate monism there is no doubt much that can be said. . . . We can not be permanently satisfied with dualism, but it is possible to be over-hasty, and also too precisely insistent. There are those who seem to think that a monistic view of existence precludes the legitimacy of speaking of soul and body, or of God and spiritual beings, or of guidance and management, at all; that is to say, they seem to think that because things can be *ultimately* unified, therefore they are unified proximately and for practical purposes. We might as well urge that it was incorrect to speak of the



THE REV. CLIFFORD W. BARNES,
General Secretary of the Religious Education Association.

chemical elements, or of the various materials with which in daily life we have to deal, or of the structures in which we live or which we see and handle, as separate and real things, because in the last resort we believe that they may be all reduced to an aggregation of corpuscles, or to some other mode of unity."

Sir Oliver proceeds to analyze what he regards as the two main propositions of Haeckel's philosophy, namely: (1) the theory of the inorganic origin of life, will, and consciousness; and (2) the theory of persistence as a test of real existence. The first is declared to be "quite unsupported by the facts of science as at present known," and the second rests on doctrines which are "very far from being axiomatic." "It is singular," adds Sir Oliver, "that even during Haeckel's lifetime the atom shows signs of breaking up into stuff which is not ordinary matter; and it is quite likely that before long fresh atoms of matter may be brought into being in a laboratory." He goes on to say:

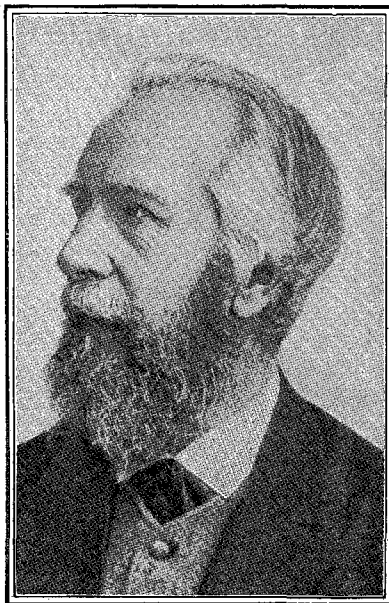
"I admit, however, that a certain speculative hypothesis, really underlying Haeckel's contention, tho not explicitly formulated by him, deserves consideration. It is not a scientific theory, but it is a plausible assumption. There is a sense in which the guess is plausible that real existence is a permanent thing; that anything which really and fundamentally *exists*, in a serious and untrivial and non-accidental fashion, can be trusted not suddenly to go out of existence and leave no trace behind. Arbitrary collocations may and must be temporary, but there may be in each a fundamental substratum which if it can be reached will be found to be eternal."

There is a sense, continues Sir Oliver, in which matter and mind may be "different aspects of some fundamental unity." A lofty kind of monism can be true, he thinks, just as a lofty kind of pantheism can be true; but "the miserable degraded monism and lower pantheism which limits the term 'god' to that part of existence of which we are now aware—sometimes indeed to a fraction only of that—which limits the term 'mind' to that of which we are ourselves conscious, and the term 'matter' to the dust of the earth and the other visible bodies, is a system of thought appropriate perhaps to a fertile and energetic portion of the nineteenth century, but not likely to survive as a system of perennial truth." He says, in conclusion:

"The essence of mind is design and purpose. There are some who deny that there is any design or purpose in the universe at all; but how can that be maintained when humanity itself possesses these attributes? Is it not more reasonable to say that just as we are conscious of the power of guidance in ourselves, so guidance and intelligent control may be an element running through the universe, and may be incorporated even in material things? . . . If we could grasp the entire scheme of things, so far from wishing to 'shatter it to bits and then remold it nearer to the heart's desire,' we should hail it as better and more satisfying than any of our random imaginings. The universe is in no way limited to our conceptions: it has a reality apart from them; nevertheless they themselves constitute a part of it, and can only take a clear and consistent character in so far as they correspond with something true and real. Whatever we can clearly and consistently conceive, that is *ipso facto* in a sense already existent in the universe as a whole; and that, or something better, we shall find to be a dim foreshadowing of a higher reality."

"That is my creed, and, optimistic tho it be, it seems to me the only rational creed for a man of science who, undeterred by any accusation of dualism, realizes strongly that our entire selves—our thoughts, conceptions, desires, as well as our perceptions and our acts—are all

but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."



ERNEST HAECKEL,

The eminent German scientist. Author of "The Riddle of the Universe," "The Wonders of Life," etc.

THE DUKHOBÓRS.

THE first consecutive account in the English language of the evolution and character of the "peculiar people" known as the Dukhobórs is given in a volume by Aylmer Maude, the Tolstoyan disciple. The author claims at the outset that much misinformation is current concerning these people because "what has been written about them has seldom been written impartially," and

has been "set down in order to make out a case for or against them." By way of general characterization he says:

"What is true of other men is true of them—they have not lived up to their beliefs. Like other sects, their views have varied from man to man and from year to year. They were for the most part an illiterate folk who seldom put their thoughts on paper. They accepted the decisions of recognized leaders, one of whom always came into authority as soon as his predecessor died. Through long years of persecution they learned to conceal their beliefs; and it is impossible to say with certainty and exactitude what, as a community, they have believed at any given moment, tho the main trend of their thought and the matters of practise on which they differed from their neighbors are plainly discernible."

The sect, according to Mr. Maude, had its formal organization about the middle of the eighteenth century, but its sources are traceable as far back as the fifteenth century, when the term Judaizers was given to a party of Russian dissenters who combined Jewish tendencies with rationalism. This party de-

nied the divinity of Jesus and rejected the worship of icons. The same positions were taken by the Dukhobórs. The present writer finds no sufficient justification for the assertion often made that the sect was founded by a Quaker, but notes the similarity of the two sects in their identification of Christ with the "inward voice," and their capacity "to see a moral issue clearly and to feel sure of what is right." "Neither primitive Quaker nor Dukhobór rejected the Christ executed in Judea many centuries ago; but to neither of them was his life and death of as much importance as the Christ within."

The first Dukhobór leader whose name can be given was Sylvan Kolesnikof, of the village of Nikolsk, in the government of Ekaterinoslaf, who flourished between 1750 and 1775. "He taught his followers that as the externalities of religion were unimportant, they might conform to the ceremonial religion of whatever province or country they happened to be in." He taught that "by the cleansing of repentance and the enlightenment of spiritual instruction, men reach the sweetness of union with God." A thoughtful and eloquent man, devoting himself to the instruction of peasants and willing to organize a sect, he wielded a strong and natural influence among a very "ignorant and ill-governed people, neglected by a corrupt church." At the close of his career the sect reached a point "which illustrates the old saying that extremes meet." Thus:

"Criticism of external authority and reliance on individual inspiration had brought the sect to a point at which one short step placed them again under an external authority, and led to a state of deception which has lasted to our own day, and with which the Canadian Government has yet to reckon."

In the early part of the nineteenth century, Emperor Alexander I., in order to alleviate the persecutions that the members of the sect suffered from their neighbors and also in order to restrict their own proselytizing, caused them to be gathered from various parts of Russia and settled them in the fertile district of the milky waters, north of the Sea of Azof. Says Mr. Maude:

"It might have been expected that the Dukhobórs, who had

been so critical and denunciatory of all governments, would get into trouble when it came to forming their own administration; for it is much easier to criticize than to construct, and in a peasant sect it might be expected that some of the adherents would be backward, ignorant, and hard to manage. No difficulty, however, appears to have been encountered in the organization of the community. From the very start order reigned in the new settlement, and it advanced rapidly in prosperity, gave the Russian authorities for many years little trouble, and extorted high praise for good order and success in agriculture from those who visited it."

Their leader (at that time named Kapoustin) "established himself as absolute ruler and instilled into the people habits of secrecy with reference to all that concerned the sect, and of implicit obedience to himself."

"Isolated and subject to the rule of a strong and able leader, 'a cake of custom' formed itself among and around the Dukhobórs, and they ceased to be propagandists. Kapoustin adopted every means to retain their allegiance. He appointed thirty elders and twelve apostles, by whose aid he governed. The common members of the sect were discouraged from learning to read or write. The occupations approved of for them were agriculture and handicrafts. Trade and commerce were discouraged as likely to engender covetousness; also, as causing intercourse with the 'Chaldeans,' or outsiders whose opinions and practises might be harmful to the chosen people."

Upon the death of Kapoustin dark days ensued for the Dukhobórs. "The evil that follows a one-man power, namely, the impossibility of securing a succession of good and capable men," overtook them. The descendants of Kapoustin, son and grandson, fell into "evil practises and became drunkards." The secrecy was observed among the sectarists, the Government got wind of the fact that within the community disobedience to the chief was punished with death, and so flagrant were the outrages discovered that Emperor Nicholas I. decided to transport the whole body of the Dukhobórs to the Caucasus, allowing only such to remain as were willing to join the orthodox church.

In 1894-95 Tolstoy first made acquaintance with the Dukhobórs, and, says Mr. Maude, "it is interesting to note how naturally and inevitably he fell into serious error as to the real character of the sect." They seemed to meet the outward requirements of his own teachings. Thus:

"They worked with their hands, yet were dignified and full of confidence in themselves and their group. They produced more than they consumed; rejected the church and the state; acknowledged (apparently) no human authority, yet lived together and co-operated in a closely knit community. They professed the very principles of Christian anarchy dear to Tolstoy; and (apparently) put these into actual practise without the disintegrating result so painfully evident in the failure of the Tolstoy colonies, and which, through all history, has accompanied attempts to carry on work collectively without recognizing ourselves as part of a social organism we can not suddenly reshape when and how we will."

In 1895 the Dukhobórs refused conscription and were subjected to severe persecution by the Russian Government. Tolstoy and his English friends aided in securing from the Government permission for their emigration, and several thousands of them were brought to British North America. Here their development has increased along material lines, but has shown some astonishing outbreaks of religious mania, such as the "pilgrimages" of 1903, when the zealots undertook to proclaim that "it was wrong to make use of metal obtained from the earth and smelted by the labor of our enslaved brethren; that it was wrong to train horses or cattle to do our work; and that it was wrong to use money, which, bearing the image and superscription of Cæsar, should be returned back to Cæsar"; that it was wrong to till the ground, "to spoil the earth," when there are warm countries where men may live by eating fruits." Such manifestations were temporary, but Canada, in the opinion of the author, has a problem to deal with in their persistence to refuse to become British subjects. The present leader, Verigin, is a capable man and a propagator of many of Tolstoy's doctrines. Mr. Maude thinks that the chief danger of the future is in the possible succession of an incompetent or fanatical leader.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC'S CRITICISM OF CELIBACY.

FROM expressions frequently heard in the more independent sections of the Roman Catholic Church, it is evident that differences of opinion exist among Roman Catholics in regard to the doctrine of celibacy. There has lately appeared in the *Renaissance* (Munich, No. 11), from the pen of the well-known "Reform Catholic" editor and writer, Dr. Joseph Muller, an article entitled "Zum Thema Priesterzölebat" ("On the Subject of the Celibacy of the Priests"). He says in substance:

Recent statistics published in Würtemberg show that the Protestant clergy of that kingdom receive about two-thirds of their additions from the educated classes, and that fully one-third are the sons of Protestant clergymen. Only one-third of the Protestant pastors come from the families of the peasants and the lower classes of society. These statistics reveal conditions similar to those prevailing in all Protestant lands. The great majority of Protestant clergymen come from the higher and more educated ranks. On the other hand, these same statistics show that a preponderance of Roman Catholic clergymen come from the lower social ranks. Exceedingly few belong to educated and cultured families, and it is apparent that many men enter the ranks of the priesthood to escape the disagreeable features of poverty and adopt the sacred calling largely by compulsion. And yet, notwithstanding this, there is an insufficient number of priests, due solely to compulsory celibacy. Not only that, but the large contingent of ministers' sons which augments the ranks of the Protestant clergy is entirely lacking in the case of the Roman Catholic Church.

In addition, this state of celibacy has had a most harmful effect upon the people, as well as upon the clergy themselves. It represents a kind of robbery of society, by which the further propagation of a certain percentage of educated and morally developed people is prevented, and its effect is positively detrimental to the progress of the race. The Protestant family is a center of culture and education, a mission headquarters for higher ideals for the whole congregation and the whole neighborhood. In the nature of the case, the home of the priest can never exert the same influence. It is one of the remarkable features of the higher educational history of Germany, as also of other countries, that no other class has produced such a large number of great scholars, officials, leaders in thought and action, both men and women, as the number produced by the Protestant parsonage. On the other hand, the inferiority of the Roman Catholic intelligence, as compared with the Protestant, as well as the superiority of the Protestants, even in Roman Catholic countries, in wealth and station, is one of the results of present conditions.

The complaint is commonly heard that the Roman Catholic clergy have little sympathy and understanding in dealing with the needs and feelings of the lower classes. This complaint arises chiefly in France, and it must be confessed that it is caused by the fact that the clergy have no families and no family life.

There is a way out of the trouble that would preserve the dignity of the clergy. All that is necessary is to return to the old practise of allowing a distinction between the lower and the upper clergy. Under that arrangement the clergy of the lower orders could marry and exercise all the functions of the clergy, with the exception of the service at the altar and that of confession.

It is necessary, in a matter like celibacy, which is a purely human obligation, to take circumstances into consideration and to change the rule where wisdom demands a change. The rules were made for men, and not men for the rules. Human nature must be respected. The laws of nature are like dogmas. Personal liberty, too, has its rights, especially in such an important matter as the founding of a family. The writer would not say that all the clergy even of the lower orders should marry; but, in case of necessity, it should be permitted.

In further discussion of this subject, a series of articles has recently appeared in the Berlin *Nationalzeitung* on "Das Evangelische Pfarrhaus" ("The Protestant Pastor's Family"). It furnishes some indirect evidence in favor of a married clergy, by giving in full statistics which show how much of the best and most successful intellectual and practical work of the nation and the world has been done by the sons of Protestant clergymen. It describes the Protestant parsonage as "the greatest home of culture and morality and character in the nation."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENT.

JAPANESE FORECASTS OF JAPANESE PEACE TERMS.

IT is high time that Japan ceased to give herself the airs of a "great moral hero," of "a Confucius or a Jesus Christ" engaged in a holy war without interested motives," declares the *Toyo Keizai Shimpō* (Tokyo), an organ which can speak at first hand regarding responsible Japanese opinion. "If we have any intention of acquiring territories, let us take them openly. We should change the language of our diplomacy. It were best that we refrain from constantly invoking sentiments of pity, of morality, of right." This language, characteristic of those leading Japanese organs which are just now advocating "Japanese supremacy in the Far East," is taken in France to mean that the Tokyo Government will consent to no peace which does not recognize, in some form or other, the sovereignty of the Nippons in Korea, in Manchuria, and even, it would appear, in China itself. In confirmation of this French interpretation of Japan's attitude to peace, attention is directed in Paris publications to an article in the *Revue diplomatique* from the pen of Professor Tomizu, who occupies the chair of international law in the University of Tokyo. The writings of this eminent publicist did much, it is said, to prepare the Japanese mind for a war with Russia. The professor preaches Japanese supremacy in the Far East. The following paragraphs from his article are believed by the *Revue de Paris* and by a writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) to reflect the official mind of Tokyo:

"China seems now to have lost her opportunity of ever becoming a great power. Henceforth it is the interest of Japan to obtain on the mainland of Asia territory bounding the territory of China. To state the truth more clearly, if we return Manchuria to China as matter of form, it must be in order that Manchuria shall become a Japanese possession in point of fact.

"Were Manchuria to become a Japanese possession, and if later troubles were to arise in the interior of China, Japan would be in a position to calm those disturbances at once. Japan must not shrink, if circumstances require it, from sending her army into China. . . . If, then, forced by circumstances, Japan should take possession of China, it would not be difficult for her to hold the country. The very length of the present war may have its advantages. During the period in which her army must remain in Manchuria, Japan will establish friendly relations with the people, she will set up a military government, protect agriculture, collect the taxes, and the like—things which will permit her to maintain there a large army without excessive expense and to prepare the ground for a future territorial acquisition. The army is now in occupation of that portion of Manchuria which is richest. It would be absurd, after having expended so much there in lives and in treasure, to return it to China without an indemnity. But with or without an indemnity, it is simply right to restore it to China in name only. If the Japanese had not defeated the Russians, Russia would have retained Manchuria in fact and in form."

Nor is this the only forecast of Japanese peace terms with which this high authority has enriched the columns of responsible organs. For Professor Tomizu, writing in the Tokyo *Taiyō*, declares that Russia must be asked to cede all Siberia, east of Lake Baikal, to

Japan. The fundamental ideas with which Japan approaches the whole subject of peace have been set forth, moreover, by the conservative and somewhat anti-foreign *Nihongin* (Tokyo), a periodical which circulates among the educated and aristocratic Japanese:

"While it has been proudly asserted that it is for the peace of the Far East that we are throwing away so many millions, so many lives, and for which we are risking the development of our country, we are neither such weakling benefactors as to rob ourselves of our property and give it to others, nor such slavish creatures of the past as to expend our resources in trying to keep as they are all the institutions of Eastern Asia, thus uselessly prolonging their existence. Unless we had something of moment to gain for ourselves, why did we take this tremendous responsibility upon us? What signifies peace in the Far East?

"The Far Eastern question, in the beginning, was the question of the partition of China. It had a destructive character. To-day, on the contrary, it is the integrity of China that means durable peace in the Far East. The question has assumed a constructive character. The explanation is that at first it was pretended that the Far Eastern question must be settled only by the Europeans and the Americans, the peoples who were alien to the Far East. To-day the Far Eastern question must be settled by an empire which has risen in a corner of the East, Japan—the Europeans and the Americans taking a subordinate position. The peace of the Oriental Far East requires that by a union of the Orientals of the Far East, under the transforming influence of Japan, a great empire be formed on the Far Eastern shores of the Asiatic continent, so that militarily, economically, and politically the caprices and the acts of violence of Europeans and

Americans shall cease to be possible, and that the people of the Far East shall themselves maintain order in every respect.

"Japan's action, since the new era, has always been directed to the attainment of this end. Henceforth we shall no longer tolerate the insults and the acts of violence of the foreigners. If they choose to regard these territories as they regard India or Egypt, if they lose respect for us and, without making any distinctions between races and degrees of civilization, proceed to violence against the peoples which have a right to their existence upon the territories in question, we will heap upon them misfortunes and disasters from which they will not recover. That is what we want the world to understand."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ZEMSKY SOBOR.

SHOULD the Czar yield to the pressure which, well-informed Paris dailies declare, has been brought to bear upon him, he will call back to life one of the most ancient institutions of Russia. This is the zemsky sobor, which the Paris *Temps* defines as "the plenary council of the representatives of the Russian soil" and which the Berlin *Vorwärts* concedes to be "in spirit" a parliament of "all elements in the population." But the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) suspects that bureaucratic influence may interpret the functions of the zemsky sobor in an autocratic sense, while the liberal element will strive to show from Russian history that this long defunct body is the constitutional depository of popular sovereignty. The Paris *Temps* is, on the whole, more definite in its account of the institution itself. We quote:

"During the Muscovite period of history, there were thirty-two



THE RUSSIAN BEGINNING.

—Floh (Vienna).

BISHOP CHAPON, OF
NICE.BISHOP TURINAZ, OF
NANCY.CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP
COUILLE, OF LYONS.ARCHBISHOP GERMAIN, OF
TOULOUSE.BISHOP LATIEULE, OF
VANNES.

SOME LEADERS OF

FRANCE FROM THE POPE'S POINT OF VIEW.

zemsky sobors in the course of five hundred years. Their convocation was particularly frequent during the epoch of greatest troubles (first half of the seventeenth century) for the reason that the central power was weak. It was a zemsky sobor which, by the votes of people and peasants, put an end to dissension by the election of the founder of the present dynasty, Michael Fedorovitch Romanoff. Michael and his son Alexis summoned zemsky sobors in every great crisis of their respective reigns. Peter the Great, third of the Romanoffs, put an end to this ancient custom by the introduction into his country of Western European bureaucracy, an innovation for which Russia is to-day but little grateful to him.

"The zemsky sobor tradition slumbered, so to speak, throughout the whole of the eighteenth century. Yet for a time it awoke in its full splendor under Catherine II. at the time of the convocation of the great legislative commission charged with formulating a new code (1766). It was a zemsky sobor modernized, something like the states-general. But the events that happened in France twenty years or so later on rendered encounters with the nation a threatening prospect to sovereigns.

"For more than a hundred years the reports of the proceedings of the great commission were buried under the dust amid the archives. Alexander III., then Czarevitch, ordered their publication. Shortly afterward, the liberal impulse which marked the first years of his reign, a reaction from the military events of 1877, gave new vigor to the idea of a zemsky sobor. Golskvastov, the great champion of the idea, drew up a plan which Count Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior, induced the Czar to approve. The text of a manifesto, summoning a zemsky sobor, was, it is said, signed by Alexander III. Its promulgation was fixed for May 18, 1882, anniversary of the Ascension as well as birthday of the Czarevitch Nicholas. But mysterious influences asserted themselves on May 15, completely modifying the intentions of the sovereign.

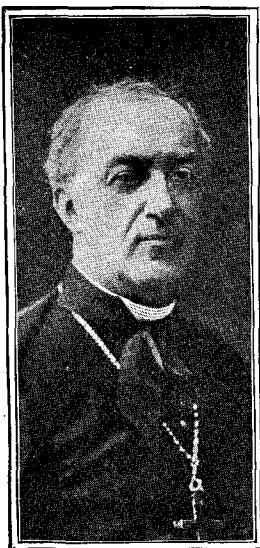
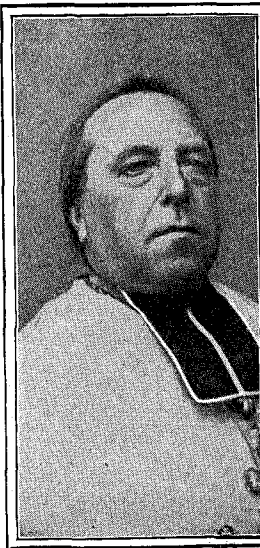
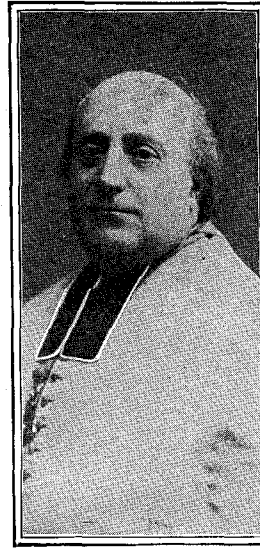
"Once more the zemsky sobor principle went into eclipse, but the idea remained in the air. It has been widely disseminated by discussion in recent years. In 1892 Mr. Syromiatnikoff, the eminent Russian publicist, undertook the conversion of Mr. von Plehve to the principle. He actually succeeded for a time, according to an article which he has printed in the *Slovvo*. But other advisers subsequently influenced the minister in a contrary direction.

"Mr. Souvorin, the Russian editor and writer, has begun to develop his ideas on this subject. He sees in the historical and purely Russian institution of the zemsky sobor a popular guarantee and, as it were, law of life of the autocracy. Dipped in the waters of the zemsky sobor, as into a healing spring, the autocracy of the Czar emerges strengthened and increased. Zemsky sobor, according to him, does not necessarily mean a council or parliament of the members of zemstvos. It is used in this sense only by a confusion of ideas."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PIUS X. is far from discouraged by the outlook in France. He seems to meet Paris journalists with cordiality and candor, if anything may be deduced from the interviews with him which appear from time to time in reliable dailies like the *Figaro*, *Temps*, and *Journal des Débats*. In all these interviews the sovereign pontiff, while admitting that the immediate prospect is one of trouble, is made to declare that he anticipates a period of peace and mutual affection between France and the Holy See. It is declared—not in the words of the Pope himself but by those who ought to know what he really thinks—that separation of church and state in the third republic would not perturb him at all. M. Anatole France, member of the French Academy, thinks the reverse. In his articles in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) he depicts distinguished Vatican personages in a state of sheer dismay at the impending fate of the Concordat.

By way of preface to a fundamental factor in the situation, the relation of the French clergy to the anticlerical form of separation of church and state which is conceded by most authorities to be impending, it will be profitable to glance at an article in *The Edinburgh Review* on "France and the Vatican." It is believed, we are informed, that an attempt to "purge" the episcopate will shortly be undertaken by the Vatican. "Certain prelates of unblemished reputation," adds our authority, "whose only offenses are their attitude of reserve toward the congregations (religious orders), their refusal to support the campaign against the republic, and—in a few cases—their sympathy with the movement toward a scientific theology, are already marked out for attack. The refusal of Rome to institute to the ten sees now vacant gives color to this belief, which is entertained in quarters usually well informed and has been encouraged by the clerical press. This process of 'purging' would be facilitated by the repeal of the Concordat." The outcome is thus prophesied by this writer:

"The bishops and higher clergy would be simply nominees of Rome. Thus the rights of the laity, surviving, however faintly, under the present system, as in our own 'congé d'élire,' would be extinguished; thus the last vestige of popular election, without which the early church refused to acknowledge a bishop as legitimately appointed, would disappear. The present method of selection is not ideal. 'Le gouvernement propose un fripon; Rome un curé de campagne: on nomme un imbécile' ['The Government proposes a rascal; Rome a country pastor; an idiot is appointed'] said a cynic; and tho, applied to a hierarchy of which Mgr. Mignot and Mgr. La Croix are members, the formula is inadequate, it

BISHOP CALLEAU, OF
LUÇON.BISHOP FABRE, OF ST.
DENIS.BISHOP SUEUR, OF
AVIGNON.CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP
RICHARD, OF PARIS.BISHOP MEUNIER, OF
EVREUX.

THE FRENCH EPISCOPACY.

contains the proverbial grain of truth. Whether things would be better if, as in England, Rome had a free hand may be doubted. 'What sort of men are the Roman Catholic bishops?' an English convert of the last generation, a militant ultramontane, was asked. 'Morally, highly respectable; intellectually, beneath contempt,' was the answer. The choice of authority falls instinctively on pliant nullities, opportunist under one Pope, frankly obscurantist under another. With twenty years of Pius X. and his Spanish advisers the French hierarchy would consist of Richards, Turinaz, and Rumeaux. The interests of religion would suffer. Given a quick-witted people, already sitting loose to and contemptuous of Catholicism, it is easy to foresee the result."

We are afforded this insight into the point of view from which the Pope is alleged to regard the crisis:

"Everything is against him: his seminary training, his provincialism, his seclusion from the free air of the world. France—her people, her history, her language even—is strange to him: he sees 'men as trees, walking'; he misconceives the situation with which he has to deal. He sees, because he is prepared to see it, an atheist ministry kept in power by the vote of a godless majority; persecuted religious—guileless Jesuits and peace-loving Assumptionists—secularism rampant in the schools; unbelief, in the shape of criticism, invading the clergy; religion attacked from without and from within. And his singleness of purpose forbids him to take into account the motives of prudence that would have weighed with his predecessor: he is for rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, sword as well as trowel in hand."

The "essential opposition" between the French policy of the Pope and that of his predecessor is averred, by the authority we are quoting, to be the source of the whole difficulty:

"If ever a Pope had need of accurate information and prudent counsel, that Pope is Pius X. Never was the incompatibility between Catholicism, as a polity, and society more palpable; never was the opposition between Catholic teaching, as commonly presented, and science more radical or more widely felt. This incompatibility and this opposition have reached their climax in France. And this for two reasons. Of all European peoples, the French are the most intelligent, the most open to ideas. Without the thoroughness of the German or the practical sense of the English mind, the French excels the former in quickness and the latter in versatility; it represents an element in life and knowledge with which civilization could ill dispense. The influence of France, indeed, requires to be balanced by other influences, but to injure France is to lessen the intelligence and lower the vitality of mankind. Especially has this been so since the fall of the empire gave free play to the genius of the nation, which is at once pacific and progressive. Neither its men nor its measures are beyond criticism; but, with all the defects of both, the third republic has a

stability which is wanting to more apparently stable governments, because it has entered definitely upon the lines on which human progress is destined to advance. Hence the accentuation of the gulf between Catholicism and society, a clerical theocracy and the modern state. On one question after another—education, marriage, association, etc.—their interests came into conflict. But over and above these several issues is the essential difference of purpose and conception: the former exists for a class, the latter for the community; the former looks back, the latter on. On the other hand, the ties that bind France to Latin Christianity are ancient and intimate: the designation 'Most Christian' attached to the sovereign, and 'Eldest daughter of the church' to the nation, represent facts too vital to the past to be meaningless for the present. Catholicism embodies the French, as distinctively as Protestantism the German, spirit. . . . Protestantism without Germany, Catholicism without France—here, as there, the soul would lack its embodiment.

"Leo XIII., with the instinct of a statesman, saw this: Pius X. is blind to it."

The assertion that "the church is more and more losing her hold on the people, particularly on the educated classes" in France, is made by a Roman Catholic correspondent of the London *Times*, who bases the statement upon information claimed to have been received from members of the clergy. This writer adds, on the subject of the state of mind of the French Roman Catholics:

"As to the reasons for the estrangement from religion of so large a proportion of the French people thoughtful Catholics are pretty well agreed. They hold Rome to be chiefly responsible. The Vatican, they say, has for the last half-century and more persistently encouraged fanatics and crushed every movement that promised to bring about a revival of religion in France. There have been several such movements since the time of Lamennais, and they have all met the same fate as that with which he was identified. In the early nineties there was a great revival of enthusiasm among French Catholics, partly, at least, due to the encyclical *Rerum Novarum* of Leo XIII. and other utterances of the late Pope which seemed to be progressive in tendency. This enthusiasm found expression in such organizations as the 'Union progressiste de la Jeunesse catholique,' of which M. Félix Boudin was the founder. The movement was bitterly opposed by the Ultramontane party in France, but it grew stronger and more influential in spite of their opposition until at last Rome, as usual, yielded to the fanatics, and the movement was ended by the letter of Leo XIII. condemning 'Americanism' in January, 1899. As every one knows Pius X. has crushed the other great intellectual movement with which the name of the Abbé Loisy is connected; M. Loisy's marvelous apologetic had an extraordinary influence on thought in France, and the eyes of intellectual men were once more turning toward the church. Leo XIII. had for once departed from the

Roman policy, and at the end of his life refused to sanction the condemnation of M. Loisy, but his successor reversed his policy at the earliest opportunity. The attitude of intelligent French Catholics is now almost one of hopelessness."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITISH ANXIETY REGARDING THE AMERICAN SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME.

THE man behind the gun, as a factor in Great Britain's supremacy on the seas, has been quite eclipsed in the English press by the man behind the ship subsidy scheme recently formulated by the United States Merchant Marine Commission. Should that man turn out to be President Roosevelt, the outlook for British shipping, think the leading London journals, may prove to be very serious. "Great Britain is shortly to be called upon to face an effort to wrest from her the commercial supremacy on the seas beyond measure more determined and more formidable than any effort made within the memory of the present generation," according to the London *Times*. The prospect, it fears, is "by no means pleasant." Of most immediate importance to England, says the London *Outlook*, is the tonnage tax which it is proposed to impose on foreign vessels entering United States ports. It adds:

"A duty of 8 cents (4d.) per net ton, not to exceed 80 cents per net ton in any one year, is to be chargeable for each entry by sea on all vessels from foreign ports in North America and some ports in South America; and 16 cents per net ton, not to exceed \$1.60 in any one year, on vessels arriving from any other foreign port. The tax is a severe one, and its obvious design is to shield United States shipping from foreign competition. It is not altogether clear what is the wisest course for a foreign nation to pursue with regard to it, for in such a case as our own, for example, British shipping is at present so much greater in tonnage than that of the United States that any retaliatory tax imposed by Great Britain on United States shipping would be nugatory in results compared with a similar tax imposed by the United States on British shipping. There are many more British ships trading with the United States to pay an American tax than there are American ships trading with Great Britain to pay a British tax. It is likely, however, that the best plan would be not to retaliate against any tonnage tax separately, but to deal with it as part of the whole question of fiscal reform, and to use other duties or shipping regulations as interchangeable levers, if the expression may be employed, for negotiating with foreign Powers for reciprocal treatment of British shipping and commerce."

The expediency of the ship subsidy scheme as a whole, from the point of view of American interests, is doubted by the London *Economist*, organ of an influential section in the great circle of British finance. It refers to "the erroneous assertions" and "the fallacious arguments" which the Merchant Marine Commission has, it believes, made use of to advocate the plan. "It is impossible," it says further, "to regard seriously many of the statements put forward by the commission." Moreover:

"At present the American merchant engaged in commerce with foreign countries has the advantage of freights regulated by free competition in the markets of the world; but if the restrictive policy of the commission is carried out, he will certainly have to pay higher rates for the transport of his goods, and that will give the traders of other countries with whom he is competing in neutral markets an advantage which may prove seriously detrimental to America's external commerce. This danger is recognized in the United States, but the advocates of subsidies for the mercantile marine retort upon their opponents by demanding why, if protection is good for other industries, it is not also good for shipping. . . .

"The desirability of providing for national defense by building up a merchant marine is persistently kept in the foreground by the commission, but an examination of the details of the scheme propounded strongly suggests that protection of a commercial, rather than of a national, character is the foundation upon which it is really based. It will have been seen, for example, that fishing-vessels are to be included among the craft that are to be taken, if

necessary, for the purposes of public defense. This is not to be accepted as the ill-balanced idea of some patriotic enthusiast whose imagination has been fired by the exploits of the English fishing cobles that relentlessly hung on the flanks of the Great Armada, or by the adventures of the Baltic fleet on the Dogger Bank. On the contrary, it is part of a well-considered scheme to enlist as wide a constituency as possible in support of the bill."

REASONS FOR DEEMING A RUSSIAN REVOLUTION UNLIKELY.

THE solution of the crisis in Russia will very probably be the summoning of a sort of national assembly, thinks Dr. E. J. Dillon, who studies the topic at length in *The Contemporary Review* (London). Dr. Dillon is said to be a very well-informed student of Russian conditions, and his view that a violent revolution is, on the whole, unlikely, is thought by the London press to be entitled to great weight. Even more emphatic in the same sense is Dr. A. S. Rappoport, who has long studied Russian revolutionary methods at first hand and who possesses the most intimate acquaintance with the state of mind of the Muscovite masses. In the course of an exhaustive study in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) he asserts that "neither a revolution nor an insurrection is threatening Russia," although he does not minimize in the least the gravity of the internal situation. His argument runs:

"The real explanation of all the stir caused in the European press lies in the fact that the *isolated* expressions of discontent are being mistaken for the outcry of the whole nation. But it is only a storm in a teacup. Now and then a few turbulent spirits, called Young Russia, steeped in the ideas of the West, try 'to blow about the candles in the dark night of their country, so that the curtains of the throne stand in danger of catching fire. But the police soon bring out the fire-engines, and the candles are being kept closer snuffed—that is all.' The strikers go back to work, the deputations return home, the processions are stopped, a few thousands are killed, the banquets come to an end, and the speeches terminate with an enthusiastic 'Boshe Tsarya Khranee.' The agitation of individuals who are in a ridiculous minority—a mere handful of some 10,000 discontented agitators among a population of 130,000,000—and whom, most probably, either some wild dash of foreign blood or the influence of Western thought has driven to opposition, finds no response among the masses.

"The vast population is unaffected by the movement. A revolution is the result of a general national discontent. Like streams gushing forth from sources hidden in the silent depth of the soil, like trees sprouting forth from buried roots, a revolution is the outcome of a spirit of discontent that has penetrated *all the strata of the nation*. Such is not the case in Russia. Just as the deep of the ocean remains calm and undisturbed by the gales and furious winds that lash its surface, so the bulk of the Russian people remains untouched by the currents of thought which from time to time cross the upper classes, and continues its sleep of apathy and resignation."

Revolution is alien to the Russian temperament, we are further assured, the fact being made evident throughout the history of the nation, which our authority summarizes in support of his thesis. "The Russian's revolts are tinctured with the hue of submissiveness." "The Russian is unhappy if he is left to himself, but as long as he can account for some external superior power that tortures him, he is satisfied." "The Russian peasant . . . never respects a man who treats him as a human being." The Russian students who resolved to "go among the people" failed after some fifteen years of propaganda. "Had they found an echo in the vast forests of the nation, had they found that the Russian peasant was ready to rise and claim human rights, that the Russian peasant was energetic and self-reliant, their work would not have been given up." This authority concludes, after surveying all the prospects, that "by their own strength the Russian people will never be able to open their prison windows and allow the light of a new era to penetrate into their dark abodes."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE NOVELIST IN THE HOOSIER LEGISLATURE.

IN THE ARENA. Tales of People and Politics. By Booth Tarkington. Cloth, 276 pp. Price, \$1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

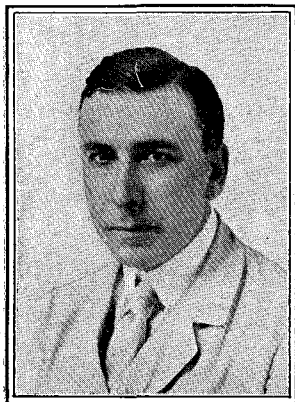
"TO make out just what is going on you ought to get down in the arena yourself. Once you're in it, the view you'll have and the fighting that will come your way more than repay you." This advice to the author, which is reproduced in the Preface to these stories, indicates precisely what the author himself has done. He was elected not long ago to a seat in the Indiana legislature, and the six tales which this volume contains are mainly the outcome of his observations and experiences as a participator in "the game" of politics. Political characters and situations in a small town in the middle West are endowed by Mr. Tarkington with wonderful human interest and charm. The simple Hoosier people who rise out of rural insignificance into political prominence, meet with relentless forces and, all unfitted for the combat, are forced to bear a hand in fierce conflicts which shake a man's moral foundations to the base, are humorously and pathetically drawn; and across the canvas plays a gentle satiric light that reminds one of George Ade in his recent rural comedies. Mr. Tarkington has imparted to these tales a life-like quality that is most convincing. The types, however, are the old familiar ones.

"Boss Gorgett" is a tale told by an assistant boss who helped to get an impracticable theorist and reformer nominated for mayor of a small city. Gorgett, threatened by the young candidate with an exposé of a trick to stuff the ballot-box, completely turns the tables on his opponent, who, to save his name, comes to him begging for mercy, and goes home shamefully humiliated and crushed politically. The shrewdness of the boss is admirable and his conduct points the moral that beneath the skin even politicians are human beings.

"The Aliens" is a story of Toby, Italian chestnut vender, his love for Bertha, the pretty German waitress, and the malign influence of ward politics upon their fate.

In "The Need of Money," Uncle Billy Rollinson, a weak, innocent old man, whom some fortuitous circumstance elected to the legislature, is a pathetic figure. His perpetual need of money is caused by the goings on of a spendthrift son, Henry. By keeping quiet, Uncle Billy manages to get along in the House until his leader's anti-monopolistic bill comes up for its third reading. Just before this the old man's son got himself

into a criminal entanglement. The saving of the son is made the means of bribing Uncle Billy to desert his leader and vote against the bill. Then a storm breaks about his head that drives the old man to drink. The story of "Hector" tells of a precocious "born orator," an embryo Daniel Webster, possessed with inordinate self-confidence and egotism. "Mrs. Protheroe" is a tale of the "lady lobbyist," and the way in which her beautiful brown eyes queered the political career of Alonzo Rawson, the young senator from Stackpole.



BOOTH TARKINGTON.
Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

JAPAN AND "THE WHITE DISASTER."

THE AWAKENING OF JAPAN. By Okakura-Kakuzo. Cloth, 225 pp. Price \$1.20 net. The Century Company.

WHILE the main purpose of this little volume is to acquaint the Western reader with the principal facts in the regeneration of Japan, and to exhibit the sources of the qualities that since the downfall of the shogunate have so rapidly gained for the Japanese a place in the comity of nations, it is chiefly valuable in its expression of the views of a school of native thought that would seem destined to exert a strong influence in the shaping of the country's future. It is to this aspect of the work, therefore, that we would draw especial attention. For the rest, it will suffice to say that Mr. Okakura admirably presents in small compass the factors and forces which we have already been permitted to study in detail through the intelligent investigations of such authorities as Satow, Aston, Chamberlain, Brinkley, Dyer, and Hearn; and gives an excellent outline sketch of the history of Japan from the advent of Commodore Perry to the present day. In "The Ideals of the East," Mr. Okakura proved himself a clear and careful thinker, and his reputation will not suffer from his present book. As an interpreter of the Oriental mind he is peculiarly equipped. From early manhood a student of the philosophy and history of his native

land, he is thoroughly imbued with its traditions, while prolonged travels in America and Europe have enabled him to grasp the Western viewpoint and to gage the advantages of Western methods and policies by both Occidental and Oriental standards. He is preeminently a leader of the philosophic reactionists of modern Japan, of those who would give practical effect to Henry Dyer's exhortation: "The peoples of the East should retain all that is characteristically Eastern in so far as it helps the higher life, and adopt only those Western methods which will enable them to live their own lives in their own way and according to their own ideals." With Okakura, and with those who feel as he does, it is not a question of reverting to the policy of seclusion, but of preserving the national individuality by a healthy revival of such phases of the past as will best subserve Japanese interests.



OKAKURA-KAKUZO.

Mr. Okakura has not hesitated to make material sacrifices to attain his ends. Thus, when he found the Government unwilling to adopt his plans for the restoration of ancient Japanese art, he promptly resigned the directorate of the Imperial Art School and, followed by half the faculty, founded a private school for the teaching of native art. The movement has been otherwise fostered by the establishment of clubs and periodicals devoted to the inculcation of old Japan.

Mr. Okakura clearly shows that the essential purpose of this crusade is to assist in the solution of the problems that have been forced upon Japan by what, half in jest, half in earnest, he calls "The White Disaster." It was inevitable that in the wake of the blessings of Western civilization should follow its evils, and if the Japanese have been quick to appreciate the one, they have also learned to fear the other. A brief citation will make plain the position assumed by those now entering a protest against the wholesale introduction of Western manners, customs and processes:

"To the mind of the average Westerner it may seem but natural to regard with feelings of unmingled triumph that world of to-day in which organization has made of society a huge machine ministering to its own necessities. . . . Yet to the bland irony of China the machine appears as a toy, not an ideal. The Venerable East still distinguishes between means and ends. The West is for progress, but progress toward what? When material efficiency is complete, what end, asks Asia, will have been accomplished? . . . In spite of the vaunted freedom of the West, true individuality is destroyed in the competition for wealth, and happiness and contentment are sacrificed to an incessant craving for more. The West takes pride in its emancipation from medieval superstition, but what of that idolatrous worship of wealth that has taken its place? What sufferings and discontent lie hidden behind the gorgeous mask of the present! The voice of socialism is a wail over the agonies of Western economics—the tragedy of Capital and Labor."

Thus the reverse side of the shield as the Easterner sees it. And hence the efforts of such as Okakura to ward off the evils of modern industrialism while taking full advantage of the benefits it brings, and to preserve the national life as it was in "the good old days."

WHY THE WAR HAD TO COME.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFLICT: ITS CAUSES AND ISSUES. By K. Asakawa, Ph.D., Lecturer on the Civilization and History of East Asia at Dartmouth College. With an Introduction by Frederick Wells Williams, Assistant Professor of Modern Oriental History at Yale. Illustrated. Cloth, 338 pp. Price, \$2 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HERE are glowing pages, made up of the finest part of pure journalism. Every impressive circumstance making unique in the history of our globe that crisis in the throes of which Russia for the moment lies is interpreted with a seer's vision. We are made to see that Nippon is summoning the nations of the earth to a real parliament of man. The collapse of the ancient land to which Confucius gave his system is studied by Doctor Asakawa as a subject of vital concern to every one of the Powers, great and small. All the forces of which world-politics disposes are brought to bear in a conflict which the author views as one not of regiments and of battle-ships merely but of gigantic vested interests and even of time-honored religions. Three or at most four great Powers interest themselves actively in the settlement of the Mediterranean question. The problem of the Balkans has been entrusted by a common consent to the united wisdom of a few chancelleries. But the conflict of world-politics in the ravaged East presents throughout these pages no less impressive a spectacle of powers and dominions than Lucifer himself beheld when he summoned all fallen creatures for a vain war with their Creator.

The theme is opened with Japan's first perception of the fact that when the rule of the Muscovite autocrat is extended over new areas in the vast region from the Caucasus to the Pacific, there results no such relation as that of colony to mother-country. Every additional inch of

the soil of Asia over which the Government of St. Petersburg gains sway becomes as integral a portion of Holy Russia as is the site on which stands the Kremlin at Moscow. Russia has no colonies. She wants none. What she accomplishes is the territorial enlargement of Russia herself. An absorbed tribe in Manchuria merely swells the Muscovite population. This is the essential feature in Russian expansion, according to Doctor Asakawa to which the world owes the war now proceeding.

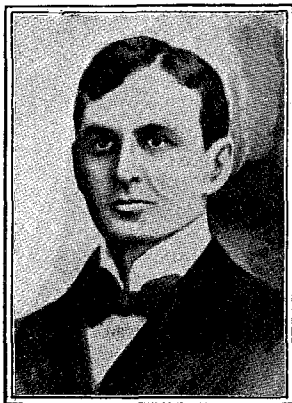
Thus contemplated, the problem of Asia as a whole does not consist merely in the spread of Russian influence throughout the region comprehended under an inadequate term like Manchuria. Japan notes an outward sweep from St. Petersburg through the instrumentality of such familiar apparatus as ice-free ports, spheres of interest, exploring expeditions, traders, spies, diplomatic conventions, railway guards. The day was fated, for reasons here studied at length and with the aid of the late documents in the case, when the Czar's Government must have to abandon its policy of merely peaceful penetration. Russia, without knowing it, had reached the era of the last resort of kings. The dawn of this solemn truth upon her slow mind came in the poignant form of afterthought.

Through the medium, too, of just such a book as this, Japan replies to the contention of those statesmen in continental Europe who regard with indulgent skepticism the claim that the Government of Tokyo is inspired by no real desire for territorial aggrandisement. The spirit of territorial aggression, we are told by Doctor Asakawa, is as alien to the spirit of the Japanese to-day as it has ever been in the past. But every international question with which Japan has to deal relates to China and Korea. Japan's geographical position constitutes her the guardian of the portals commanding her own coasts. Her commercial pretensions in the regions thereabout are based upon the irresistible logic of circumstances. Korea is the granary of Japan as well as the field which nature presents for the energies of her redundant population. Strategically, Korea is of the first importance to the naval policy which Japan has prescribed for herself and which will have been translated into action, we infer from what we here read, only when Japan has a fleet superior to the combined squadrons of any possible hostile coalition in far Eastern waters. The Gibraltar of Japan is a Korean island off the southern coast of the hermit kingdom, commanding the channel between Japan and the mainland. Control of this point had become an absorbing object as well to the arch-enemy of Japan as to Japan herself. The crucial test of Japanese world policy had therefore to be made in the disposition of Korea. Korea is not Japan's buffer state, but an outpost of that civilizing mission to which she so fondly looks forward. Failure in Korea would, so far as Japanese world policy is concerned, be failure everywhere.

HICHENS AT HIS BEST.

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. By Robert Hichens. Cloth, 482 pp. Price, \$1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

HAS Mr. Robert Hichens found himself? Since the time he wrote anonymously "The Green Carnation," he has made many attempts to find a form of expression in the novel which would do justice to his very penetrating but somewhat morbid imagination. For a time he was obsessed by "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," of which he made two or three imitations. The somewhat decadent strain in Stevenson's powerful sermonette story had evidently an overpowering attraction for Mr. Hichens. More recently he has attempted the fantastic and the picaresque, but in all cases his theme was London and its chiaroscuro. In the present volume he breaks new ground in more senses than one. He places the scene on the borders and within the great African desert at the back of Algeria, and the earlier pages in the volume smack somewhat of Baedeker; but he has placed in this somewhat somber and bizarre environment a couple of figures that stand out as strong, as somber, and as well-defined as the shadows of the desert itself.



ROBERT HICHENS.

The central idea of the book is a powerful one—the breaking of his vows by a Trappist brother, his marriage, his repentance, his return to his cell. But this is interwoven with the attraction his remarkable nature has for a spoiled child of the saloons of London who has sought a new life on the borders of the Sahara. The intermingled attraction and repulsion of these two characters is done with the hand of a master; there is no other word for it. By careful economy of material, Mr. Hichens has concentrated his powers on the two central figures till we hear the very pulsations of their hearts, and yet with it all he manages to keep up the secret and mystery of his hero for over half the book, and arouse

our interest in a way that has rarely been affected by any contemporary writer in English.

It is a strong book, written, if one may say so, straight from the shoulder; few words, few incidents fail to hit home. Without indulging in comparative estimates, there can be no doubt that Mr. Hichens has written a strong book, and one that will give him an established place in the ranks of English novelists. While there are touches which recall the somewhat morbid and decadent tone of his earlier work, his treatment is throughout sober and sane, and the moral—for it has a moral—is of the highest.

RADISSON AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

PATHFINDERS OF THE WEST: Radisson, La Vérendrye, Lewis and Clark. By A. C. Laut. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxv, 380. Price, \$2.00 net. The Macmillan Company.

"A. C. LAUT" is Miss Agnes Laut, author of "Heralds of Empire," "Story of the Trapper," and other virile narratives of dauntless adventure and exploit. In her dedication of the present volume to President Sulte, of the Royal Society (Canada), Miss Laut plainly avows her purpose of "upsetting the apple-cart of public opinion." To the inevitable question, Why do we find no mention here of Marquette and Joliet and La Salle? her reply is prompt and to the point: "Because they were *not* pathfinders." Not Marquette, Joliet, or La Salle discovered the great Northwest, but two poor adventurers who sacrificed all earthly possessions to the rapture of that discovery, "and provoked from the governments of France and England a hostility so bitter that their very names have been hounded to infamy."

These are Sieur Pierre Esprit Radisson and Sieur Médard Chouart Groseillers, fur-traders of Three Rivers, Quebec. These two went exploring "on their own hook"; they defied New France and Old France, and, lastly, England; and they asked no favors of the Church. "The historians of France and England either slurred over the discoveries of the obnoxious pair or blackened their memories without compunction." "Space is lacking for half the lies written about them." But, in 1885, came a discovery that practically wiped out the work of the pseudo-historians. There was found in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and Hudson's Bay House, London, unquestionably authentic record of Radisson's voyages, written by himself. Parkman's history was already prepared, but he made what reparation he could by appending a footnote to subsequent editions of two of his books, conceding that the travels of Radisson and Groseillers took them to the "Forked River" before 1660. Full corroboration of all that Radisson relates is to be found in chronicles written in his own time and in state papers. "One must either accept the explorer's story as conclusive," says Miss Laut, "or, in rejecting his journal, must also reject as fiction the 'Jesuit Relations,' the 'Marine Archives,' 'Dollier de Casson,' 'Marie de l'Incarnation,' and the 'Abbé Belmont,' which record the events as Radisson records them." Radisson's memory has been the subject of controversy ever since his death. This controversy—first between the governments of France and England, subsequently between French and English historians—has eclipsed the real achievements of the man.

But when we come to the quivering, humming yarn that Miss Laut is spinning for us, we are caught in a disheveled revel of tales such as may well "hold children from play and old men from the chimney-corner." Any eager American school-boy may be willing to forego his sweetheart, his football, or his fights for the pure joy of lying on his back under a tree and abandoning himself to the intoxication of Miss Laut's earlier chapters, charged as they are with fights and captures and death-songs, slaying of sleeping guards and wild dashes for freedom, pursuits and recaptures, "running the gantlet," and tortures exquisite and artistic, not to mention such spirited interludes as the massacres of French and Hurons and Eskimo and of Dollard's immortal little band.

And so we come to Radisson's third voyage, crowned by the discovery of the Great Northwest. While Radisson was among the Iroquois, the little world of New France had not been asleep. Before Radisson was born, Jean Nicolet, of Three Rivers, had passed westward through the Straits of Mackinaw, and had coasted down Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay (probably in 1634). Some years later the great Jesuit martyr, Jolles, had preached to the Indians of Sault Ste. Marie; but beyond that was an unknown world "that beckoned the young adventurers as with the hand of a siren." Of the great beyond, known to-day as the Great Northwest, only this had been learned—that from it came the priceless stores of beaver pelts, brought down the Ottawa to Three Rivers by the Algonquins; and in it roved the wild races, whose territory extended northwest and north to unknown, nameless seas.

Before the opening of spring, in 1659, Radisson and Groseillers had made their way across what is now Wisconsin to a mighty river, "rushing and profound"; and on its shores they found "a great nation, the people of the fire," the Sioux. They were standing on the threshold of the Great Beyond. "They saw before them not the Sea of China, not kingdoms for conquest, not a short road to Asia. They saw what every Westerner sees to-day—a land waiting for its people, wealth waiting for the workers, an empire waiting for its builders."

There were other voyages after that, but the great work was done when Radisson and Groseillers stood together on the bank of the Upper Mississippi—ten years before Marquette and Joliet, twenty years before La Salle, a hundred years before La Vérendrye.

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Lit. Dig.
Mar., '03

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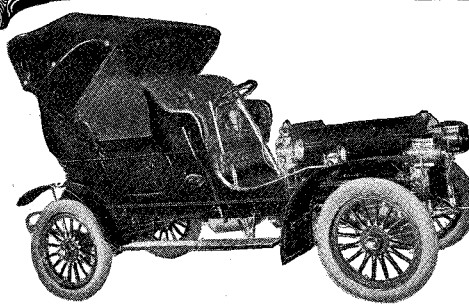
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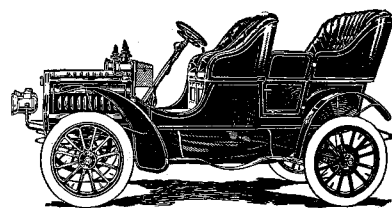
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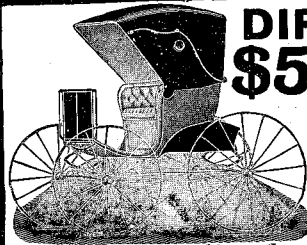
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CURRENT POETRY.

To Christendom, A.D. 1904.

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

(Of Port Arthur.)

Across your brows, O Christendom, a brand!
Upon the winds of Time, your evil fame!
For, now, ye leave your own to sword and flame
And hourly wasting by a pagan hand!
Afar, laodicean, do ye stand—
O Christendom (but Christian in the name),
Ye Western Powers, that will not wake to shame,
Nor reach to free that dwindling, leaguered band!

Confess, the fire of primal Faith burns low!
For never thus the Medieval World
Had vainly heard such kindred cry of wo;
But, with the banners of the Cross unfurled,
Its legions had streamed forth—had met the foe—
And downward from that Christian fortress hurled!

—From *The New York Evening Post*.

This My Life.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

I strive to keep me in the sun;
I pick no quarrel with the years,
Nor with the fates—not even the one
That holds the shears.

I take occasion by the hand;
I'm not too nice 'twixt weed and flower;
I do not stay to understand;
I take mine hour.

The time is short enough at best.
I push right onward while I may;
I open to the winds my breast,
And walk the way.

A kind heart greets me here and there;
I hide from it my doubts and fears.
I trudge, and say the path is fair
Along the years.

—From *The Independent*.

Harry's Married.

By GELETT BURGESS.

Harry once was popular, the life of every party,
Harry's tales were listened to, Harry's jests were
cheered;
Harry's laugh infectious was considered bright and
hearty,
Everybody watched for him until he had appeared!
Now the girls avoid him just as if a bore they feared!
Now they find him stupid and his conversation arid;
Now the eyes are listless to the face they once en-
deared—

Harry's married.

Harry once could count upon a half a dozen letters
Every single morning when the early mail got in;
Harry was imprisoned in a dozen dainty fetters—
(Harry wasn't quite so good as Harry might have
been.)

Now his plate is empty, and his correspondence
thin.

The postman now is missing many missives that he
carried.

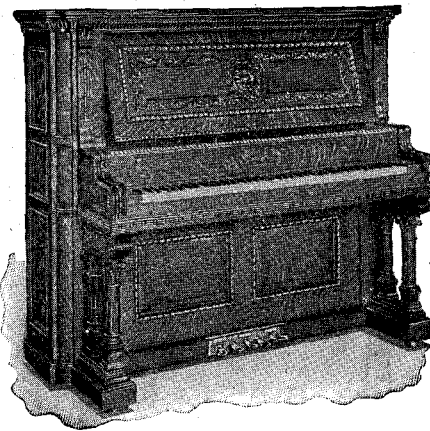
Harry's face at breakfast lacks its customary grin—
Harry's married.

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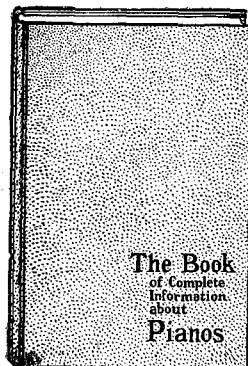
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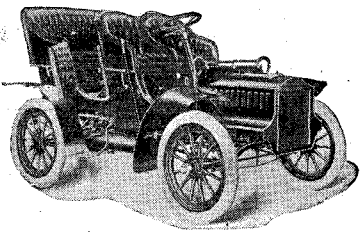
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Harry once was telephoned to gay, impromptu diners,

Always room for Harry and another extra chair,
Harry once was intimate with many petty sinners,
Harry found an open door and welcome everywhere.
Now he's got a wife at home, there's no one seems to care;

All his old advances now are mercilessly parried.

Harry'd like to call again, but Harry doesn't dare—
Harry's married.

Harry once, on Christmas Day, had many a pretty present—

Pillows, pipes and photographs, cigarettes and socks—

Every girl who knew him tried to make his birthday pleasant—

Slippers, soap and shaving sets, Conchas by the box!
Now he smiles sardonic when the pitying postman knocks!

Just a card with "Greetings," that a day behind has tarried—

"Greetings to Yourself and Wife," his old adorer mocks—

Harry's married.

Harry, to the married women, once was "interesting."
There he told his troubles, and they called him "foolish boy!"

(Many other things they said were not of his requesting.)

Now they fail to find in him a comfort and a joy.

Now the maid who trusted him has grown a little coy.

All the little love-affairs with which her soul is harried
Now are secret sorrows, and they're not to be his toy!

Harry's married!

—From *The Metropolitan Magazine*.

Love Song.

BY THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

Love's for Youth, and not for Age,
E'en tho Age should wear a crown;
For the Poet, not the Sage;
Not the Monarch, but the Clown.

Love's for Peace, and not for War,
E'en tho War bring all renown;
For the Violet, not the Star;
For the Meadow, not the Town.

Love's for lads and Love's for maids,
Courts a smile and flies a frown;
Love's for Love, and saucy jades
Love loves most when Love has flown.

Love a cruel tyrant is:
Slays his victims with a glance,
Straight recovers with a kiss,
But to slay again, perchance.

Wouldst thou know where Love doth bide?
Whence his sharpest arrows fly?
In a dimple Love may hide,
Or the ambush of an eye.

Wert thou clad in triple mail,
In a desert far apart,
Not a whit would this avail;
Love would find and pierce thy heart.

—From *Scribner's Magazine*.

The Last Trek.

BY F. EDMUND GARRETT.

[Lines written for the funeral progress of Paul Kruger through Cape Town, on the way to burial at Pretoria, December 16th, 1904.—The funeral of C. J. Rhodes passed through the same streets April 3d, 1902.]

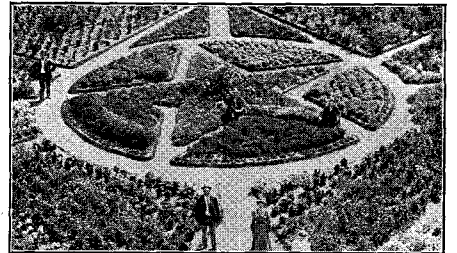
Who comes, to sob of slow-breathed guns borne past
In solemn pageant? This is he that threw
Challenge to England. From the veld he drew
A strength that bade her sea-strength pause, aghast,
Before the bastions vast
And infinite redoubts of the Karoo.

"Pass, friend!" who living were so stout a foe,
Unquelled, unwon, not uncommiserate!
The British sentry at Van Riebeck's gate
Salutes you, and as once three years ago
The crowd moves hushed and slow,
And silence holds the city desolate.

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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

The long last trek begins. Now something thrills
Our English hearts, that, unconfessed and dim,
Drew Dutch hearts north, that April day, with him
Whose grave is hewn in the eternal hills.
The war of these two wills
Was as the warring of the Anakim.

What might have been, had these two been at one?
Or had the wise old peasant, wiser yet,
Taught strength to mate with freedom and beget
The true republic, nor, till sands had run,
Gripped close as Bible and gun
The keys of power, like some fond amulet?

He called to God for storm; and on his head—
Alas! not his alone—the thunders fell.
But not by his own text, who ill could spell,
Nor in our shallow scales shall he be weighed,
Whose dust, lapped round with lead,
To shrill debate lies inaccessible.

Bred up to beard the lion, youth and man
He towered the great chief of a little folk;
Till, once, the scarred old hunter missed his stroke,
And by the blue Mediterranean
Pined for some brackish pan
Far south, self-exiled, till the tired heart broke.

So ends the feud. Death gives for those cold lips
Our password. Home, then! by the northward way
He trod with heroes of the trek, when they
On seas of desert launched their wagonships.
The dream new worlds eclipse
Yet shed a glory through their narrower day.

Bear home your dead; nor from our wreaths recoil,
Sad Boers; like some rough foster-sire shall he
Be honored by our sons, co-heirs made free
Of Africa, like yours, by blood and toil,
And proud that British soil,
Which bore, received him back in obsequy.

—From *The London Spectator*.

The Shadow of Beauty.

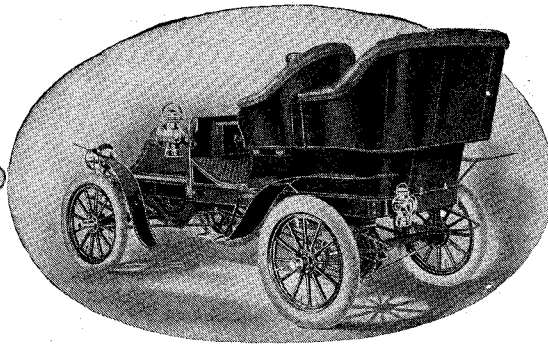
BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE.

I know you are not fair; no thousand ships
Moved forth to search you in a foreign land;
Nor did a hero bow to kiss your hand,
Nor gods come down to touch your honeyed lips.
Yet looking on you all my being slips
Dreaming away from its accustomed bands
Until in unknown worlds it naked stands
And by untrodden deeps the life-drink sips.
A thousand shadows gird you: all I know
Or ever dreamed lingers in your deep eyes. . . .
Over the waters haunted breezes blow.
Hear you the music? . . . The slow daylight flies. . . .
I only feel a joy that never dies
And mists of dreams forgotten long ago.
—From *Scribner's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

The Legal Side of Joseph W. Folk.—Much has been written about Governor Folk, of Missouri, and his remarkable fight against corruption in office, while he was Circuit Attorney of St. Louis. Mr. K. G. Bellairs, in *The Green Bag* (Boston), endeavors to analyze the legal side of "this foe to boodle." Mr. Bellairs says:

Joseph W. Folk, while he could not be rated as a profound jurist—he is too young for that—nevertheless has the combination of mental and physical energy in a very high degree; and he is so happily poised that he can turn rapidly from one to the other without any sense of confusion, and with a clear perception of the ultimate end. He can investigate with surprising rapidity the available authorities upon a legal proposition, and form from them a clear and certain image of the law; and he is superlatively active, resourceful and persuasive, always dangerous, with an uncanny and unerring faculty of finding and hammering the weak point in an adversary's case. . . . Evidence of bribery is the hardest sort of testimony to obtain. It is only by these slips that a start can be made. When it has sufficiently developed to wring from a legislator that he has been offered a bribe, Folk relies on the confronting method. All whom he suspects he summons, and they are left singly in the dark room,



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The six *Franklins* are by far the fastest cars of their size and weight and cost. For example, the 12 horse-power 1275 lb. Light Tonneau (made in three styles—tonneau detachable, side or rear entrance) will go more miles in a day and give more in practical automobiling the year round than heavy cars rated at 18 to 20 horse-power.

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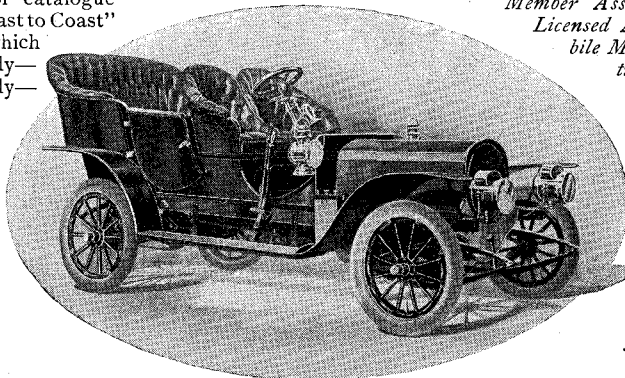
The *Franklin* four-cylinder Runabout is the fastest American Runabout at any price. This is a new model and we have sold already twice the number we first intended to make. The *Franklin* 20 horse-power and 30 horse-power Touring-cars are the most powerful to weight and the most simple of all touring cars. All *Franklins* are so set on their springs that they ride comfortably and put little strain upon the car on rough roads. All *Franklin* cars are sensitive and true of control, and all are the most marvelous hill-climbers of their class.

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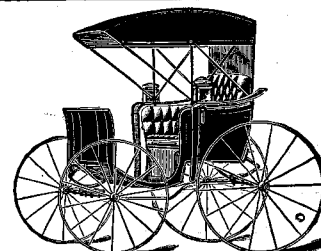
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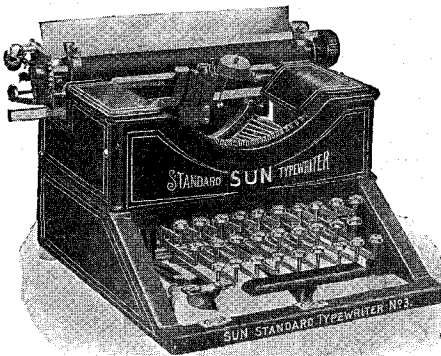
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and every half-hour or so brought into the chamber or into his private office to confront the informer. He is asked no questions in the presence of the man who has told all, but later is called in and given a chance to purge his conscience. Senator Bush was one of these. He held out for a long while when the State investigation commenced. Time after time he was confronted with witnesses, but he stuck to his statement that he had been an honest man throughout the twelve years he had served in the Senate. Finally Folk found his weakness.

"You are a God-fearing man?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"You and your wife say your prayers together night and morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Senator Bush, go home and pray. Pray to God for the Light and come back to-morrow."

Bush returned the next day. He was weeping bitterly as he stepped into Folk's office, and, rushing forward, he kissed the prosecutor's hands. "I will tell all," he said. "Thank God that I met you. I prayed last night and was shown the way. Take me before the Grand Jury at once." He kept his word and unraveled such a story of corruption in high office as staggered the State.

Mr. Folk, according to Mr. Bellairs, is a master in the handling of a jury. Tho not conspicuously eloquent, he has the power of binding his men to him and it takes him a brief space to gain the confidence of the jury. In his addresses in the boodle persecutions he usually injected some biblical quotation. For instance:

"And Jesus went into the Temple of God and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers and the seats of them that sold doves—And said unto them: 'It is written, my house shall be called the house of prayer; but you have made it a den of thieves.'"

His closing remarks are always in the nature of appeals. In the trial of Edward Butler at Columbia, Mo., says Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Folk found over the entrance to the court-house the words: "Oh, Justice, when expelled from other habitations, make this thy dwelling-place." According to the writer—

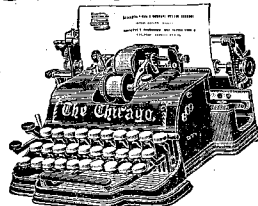
Those words were his theme and made the iron-nerved millionaire wince. In closing, Folk sent a thrill through his hearers with this appeal: "Missouri, Missouri, I am pleading for thee, pleading for thee."

The Attempt to Bribe Nast.—Albert Bigelow Paine's biography of Thomas Nast, the great cartoonist, contains some striking stories, among which the following is perhaps the most remarkable. It happened during the days when Nast's cartoons were rousing public sentiment against the Tweed ring:

A lawyer friend one day intimated to Nast that, in appreciation of his great work, a party of rich men wished to send him abroad and give him a chance to study art under the world's masters. The friend was probably innocent enough—an unconscious tool of the ring.

Nast said very little except that he appreciated the offer and would be delighted to go, but for the fact that he had important business, just then, in New York. He fancied that he detected the far, faint odor of a mouse under the idea, but he did not mention this to his friend. On the following Sunday an officer of

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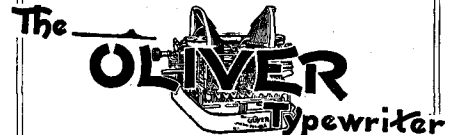
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It does better work at less cost than the ordinary typewriter.

It is simplified in construction, has only 503 parts, in place of the 4,000 of the ordinary typewriter—hence fewer wearing points to give out—less repairs to be made; does clearer, neater work; has the writing in sight; can be easily learned; and is more satisfactory in every way than any other typewriter.

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the Broadway Bank, where the ring kept its accounts, came out to Morristown to see Nast. He talked of a number of things. Then he said: "I hear you have been made an offer to go abroad for art study."

"Yes," nodded Nast, "but I can't go. I haven't the time."

"But they will pay you for your time. I have every reason to believe you could get \$100,000 for the trip."

Nast pondered a moment, then: "Do you think I could get \$200,000?"

"I do. I believe from what I have heard in the bank that you could get it. You have a great talent; but you need study and you need rest. Besides, this ring business will get you into trouble. They own all the judges and jurors, and can get you locked up for libel. My advice is to take the money and get away."

Nast looked out into the street, and perhaps wondered what \$200,000 would do for him. It would pay the mortgage on the house in the city. It would give him years of study abroad. It would make him comfortable for life. Presently he said: "Don't you think I could get \$500,000 to make that trip?"

The bank official scarcely hesitated. "You can. You can get \$500,000 in gold to drop this ring business and get out of the country."

Nast laughed a little. He had played the game far enough.

"Well, I don't think I'll do it," he said. "I made up my mind not long ago to put some of those fellows behind the bars, and I'm going to put them there!"

The banker rose, rather quietly.

"Only be careful, Mr. Nast, that you do not first put yourself in a coffin!" he smiled.

It was not until two years later that he met Nast, one day, on Broadway.

"My God, Nast!" he said, "you did it, after all!"

"There's Always Room."—Colonel Henry Watterson's lecture on "Money and Morals," says Smith D. Fry, in *Success* (March), reminds one of the fact that, altho the great editor always had morals, he did not always have money. He himself has told it thus:

"I arrived in Cincinnati one blustering winter night a ragged, hungry stranger, just out of the rebel army. I had just enough money to pay for a night's lodging. How well I remember wandering about the streets of the great city wondering what the next day would bring me. I believed that I had ability as a journalist, and was satisfied that I could prove it if I could get an opportunity. Several times I was in the act of entering the different morning newspaper offices and applying for work, but I was so downhearted that I did not have the courage to do so. I took a good sleep that night, and did not get up till late the next day.

"My case was a desperate one, and I knew that I must secure employment. I never was more determined in life, before nor since. I felt as if I could face the sternest editor in the land without a quiver. In this frame of mind I started out to make a tour of the various offices. At the first the editor told me, in a brutally blunt way, that his staff was crowded, and then he resumed work. I visited all of the newspaper offices with the same result, except *The Times* office. That paper had a large job-printing office attached to it which did a great deal of theatrical printing. I also noticed that the paper had a miserably written dramatic column. I called on Colonel Starbuck, the editor and proprietor, and asked if there were any vacancies on his staff.

"There are never any vacancies on a good paper, but there's always room for a good man," replied the colonel.

"I shall never forget that answer, and it is one that I have always made to applicants for positions. I succeeded in impressing him with my belief that I could improve his dramatic column, and proposed to write it for nothing, if he would give me twenty-five per cent. commission on the printing and advertising which I might secure. He declined my proposition, and, as I was turning away in despair, he said that he would give me twelve dollars per week to perform that service.

"What a change came over me! I immediately felt myself suddenly enriched. He then told me that I was engaged only for a week, and that if I didn't suit, I would be discharged at the end of the week. I told him that I knew a permanent job when I saw it, that



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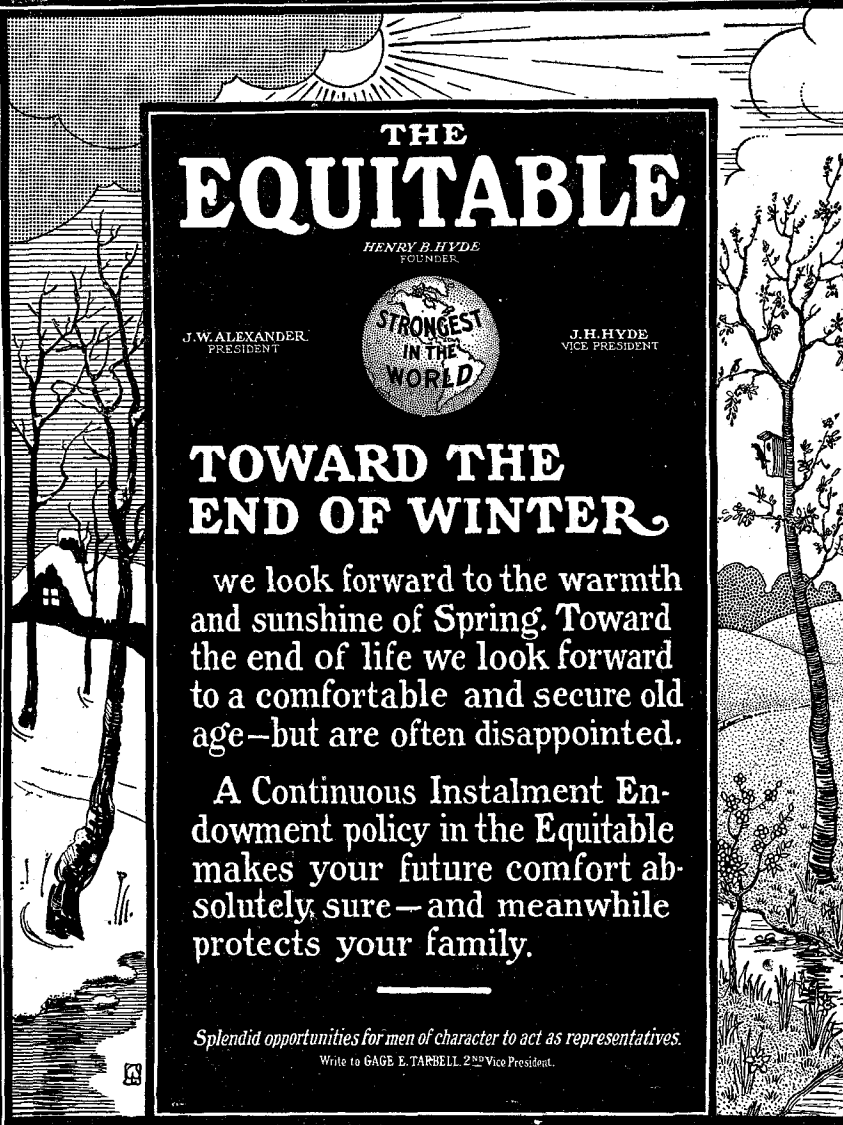
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we look forward to the warmth
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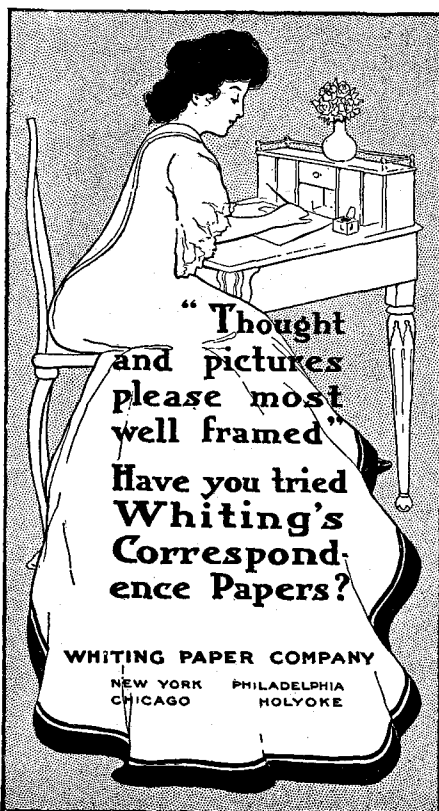
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Name..... Address.....

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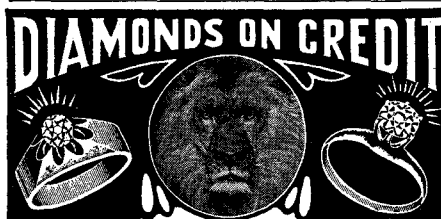


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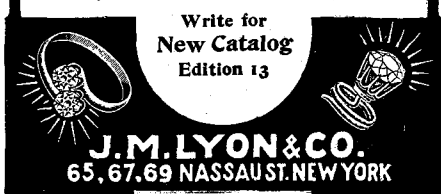
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this job would be permanent, and that if he did not find me competent, I would consider it an offense if he did not remove me.

"It was the first day of the week, and I started out at once. I never undertook a task with more enthusiasm. I attended the theaters every night. Before the end of the week, Colonel Starbuck expressed his approval. On Saturday afternoon I went to the theaters to collect the money due *The Times* for advertising and printing. At the National Theater, after collecting the money, I was handed an envelope addressed to me. Supposing that it contained an item of news or a ticket, I put it into my pocket unopened. At Pike's another envelope bearing my name was presented me, and the same thing occurred at Wood's Theater.

"When I returned to *The Times* office, I opened the envelopes and found that the ones presented to me at the National and Pike's each contained ten dollars, and the one handed me at Wood's contained five dollars. I told Colonel Starbuck the circumstances and tendered him the money. He said that it did not belong to him and he would not accept it. I said that it certainly did not belong to me, and that I would not accept it, so I returned the donations to the theatrical managers. They said that the money had been given me in consideration of the favorable notices which had been given to their performances.

"A short time afterward Colonel Starbuck made me managing editor."

Lew Wallace's Regiment.—The late Gen. Lew Wallace once described the organization of his civil war regiment, and his words are given by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* as follows:

"When I accepted the position of adjutant-general, it was with the understanding that I should have one of the first regiments raised and take it to the field. Therefore I selected what was known as the Eleventh Indiana, and uniformed it myself, and in a few days we were ready to leave for the front. The occasion of our departure was one long to be remembered by the people of Indianapolis. We assembled in the state-house yard to hear speeches and good-bys, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies I addressed my comrades. I said:

"Boys, we are soon to depart for the seat of war to discharge a patriotic duty, but before we go I want to remind you that it has been charged by the official reports that during the Mexican war a part of the Second Indiana regiment ran during the battle of Buena Vista. The insinuation that such action was cowardly has been a stigma upon the name of Indiana troops ever since, and I want you to kneel down here and swear to remember Buena Vista."

"In an instant every boy was on his knees.

"Do you swear?" I asked.

"We swear to remember Buena Vista," came the response, full and strong.

"Then we were soon away, with that battle-cry as our slogan. Some weeks later, when we were in front of the enemy in West Virginia, and were likely to be engaged at any time, I discovered that my ammunition supply was well-nigh exhausted. I sent word to Gen. Tom Morris that I wanted more ammunition at once, and he reported he was unable to furnish me any. There was then but one thing for me to do: I must change my position before the enemy should strike my column. Accordingly I issued orders to that effect, and as we marched along to a point unknown to the rank and file there came a feeling to all that we were retreating. Then it was that the scene of our grand resolve in the statehouse yard came to my mind, and from some point near the last column every now and then I would hear some fellow bellow out in half derision: 'Remember Buena Vista!'

"It struck me like a shot, but I never seemed to hear it. Finally an ammunition-train arrived, when I at once placed my men in line of battle, and such cheering no one ever heard before. Buena Vista was avenged."

McClusky, Ex-Chief of New York's Detectives.—Here is an instance of Mr. McClusky's work, which we quote from *Pearson's Magazine*, and which illustrates his remarkable memory for faces:

One night during the early days, long before New York became the "Greater City" she is to-day, when the "famous" Byrnes was chief of the forty sleuths in



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Your money returned if not satisfied in every way. Razors sent same day order is received.

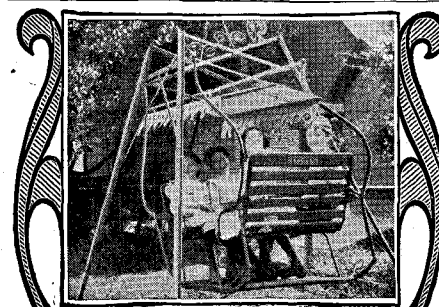
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because the "Carbo-Magnetic" is electrically tempered and hollow ground in its own peculiar way. With ordinary careful use, it will hold its edge for years with

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Buy of your dealer. He has (or can get) the Carbo-Magnetic. Show him this advertisement—don't take a substitute. If he won't get one, we mail postpaid on receipt of price (see offer above). Our book, "Hints to Shavers," mailed free on request.

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"Griffon" Cutlery, 445-446 B'way, New York.
"Carbo-Magnetic" Elastic Cushion Straps, \$1.00 each.



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The Eagle Steel Lawn Swing is noted for comfort and safety. The only swing that can be used by children with absolute freedom from danger. No matter how high or fast you swing, the seats remain upright. No tilting backward or forward.

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the detective bureau, McClusky, at that time Byrnes's right-hand man, was walking past Delmonico's old restaurant in Twenty-sixth Street when he suddenly came to a stop. Glancing casually through a window he had singled out of the crowd of diners one of three men seated around a table. He had recognized a notorious "crook."

Only one who has seen thousands of faces daily and has attempted to memorize particular features can properly appreciate McClusky's feat. Despite the lapse of two years, despite a handsome, black, square-trimmed beard which the fugitive had raised, and despite the fact that he was supposed to be in Europe, in the aristocratic-looking gentleman seated at table the detective recognized a once gaunt, haggard individual, much wanted.

McClusky, in those days nicknamed "Gentleman George" because of his scrupulous care in attire, entered the restaurant and walked toward the three diners. It was the most natural thing in the world that a guest should happen across three friends at dinner, and hardly a soul in the gaudy, brilliant assemblage suspected an impending arrest. Only the house detective and the night manager had recognized the "sleuth," and they feared a scene. But one of the things upon which McClusky prided himself was his knack of doing things smoothly.

"Sorry to interrupt you, gentlemen. I am McClusky, of Inspector Byrnes's staff," he began, dropping into a chair. "As for you, John Russell, alias McDermott," he continued, addressing the black-bearded man, "Inspector Byrnes has been looking for you for some time. You're wanted at Headquarters."

Lightning from a clear sky crashing through the center of the table could not have caused greater surprise.

"There must be some mistake. I am Sir Robert Peale. I met Mr. Russell on the *Etruria* and we came into town only this morning," explained the host of the occasion.

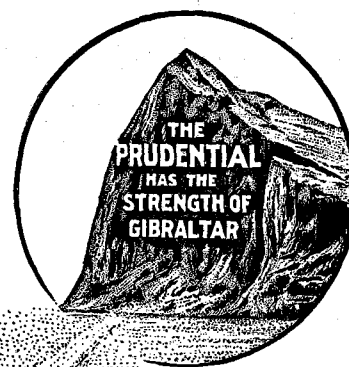
But there was no mistake. Russell had been wanted for two years on the double charge of bigamy and grand larceny, and he was nipped in the bud of further "business," for he had represented himself as a man of wealth and influence, had made arrangements to guide Sir Robert and his friend on a shooting trip through the West, and had managed to get control of the common cashbox, containing seven thousand five hundred dollars.

How "Ben-Hur" Came to the Harpers.—

The death of Gen. Lew Wallace recalls the circumstances of his first visit to Harper Brothers, with the manuscript of "Ben-Hur" under his arm. A literary note from the publishers says:

He was personally unknown to the Harpers at that time, and after introducing himself he explained to Mr. J. Henry Harper that he had written a book which dealt with the life of Christ. Mr. Harper asked him if Christ actually appeared in the story, and General Wallace replied that he did. Mr. Harper then remarked that this subject was a delicate one to treat in a novel, and General Wallace answered that if there were anything in the story that could offend a fellow Christian, he would rather cut off his right hand than publish it. He then explained to Mr. Harper that the book had resulted from a spirited controversy he had held with Robert G. Ingersoll on the subject of religion, in which Ingersoll had defeated him in argument. General Wallace went away from the discussion with a troubled mind. For some time he contemplated writing a theological work which would strengthen religious faith at the point of Ingersoll's brilliant attack. But he decided that theologians could do that work much better than he, and, besides, his desire was to reach and help the masses. He lay awake by night pondering the question which had taken possession of his mind, and eventually decided to write a religious novel in which he could embody his under-

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standing of religious truth. "Ben-Hur" was the result. When General Wallace had told these interesting facts to Mr. Harper he left the manuscript, expressing the hope that his own estimate of the work would be indorsed by the house. The manuscript was read in the usual way by the readers of the firm and was promptly accepted. General Wallace told Mr. Harper later on that he had written the book in all sorts of out-of-the-way places,—on boats, railroads, in carriages, wherever he had an opportunity, afterward correcting and revising with the utmost patience and care. It seems astonishing that he had never been to the Holy Land when he wrote "Ben-Hur," but worked out the minute topography of the country, as it is presented in the story, entirely from maps and reading. He once said to Mr. Harper that when eventually he did visit Palestine he was himself surprised at the absolute accuracy of his descriptions, which tallied exactly with the facts; and he was fond of telling how he found the very stone which he had imagined as a resting-place for Ben-Hur at a certain point of the story. The book was published on November 12, 1880, and for the first year the sales hung fire: it showed no signs of general popularity. Then it began to grow year by year. Translations were made in language after language. The sales still increased and everybody read it. It has now sold on well to a million copies, and, what is more striking, shows no sign of abatement. Its yearly sales are greater now, twenty-four years after its first appearance, than they have ever been. Another distinguishing feature of its success is the fact that it has never been issued in an edition cheaper than the regular \$1.50 form in which it was originally published. On the other hand, fourteen luxurious editions of it have been issued from time to time by the Harpers; and its career conclusively shows that the public has accepted the book as decisively as the publishers did, and has set the stamp of its approval upon its manifest sincerity and worth.

Friendships Between Noted Actors.—"Joe"

Jefferson and "Billy" Florence lived in the closest sympathy until death divided them, a decade or more ago. A. Frank Stull, in *Lippincott's Magazine*, tells this story of the two noted actors:

They had toiled and triumphed together, until each man's soul vibrated in sensitive accord with the other. The Jefferson-Florence Company was at the Arch. For the first of the week Florence had the rôle of Sir Lucius O'Trigger in the "Rivals," and later they were playing "The Heir at Law," with Jefferson for Dr. Pangloss and Viola Allen as leading lady, while Florence was 'Zekiel Homespun. Billy had been ailing for several days, and Jefferson's love for his friend afforded a telepathic medium through which flashed a vague note of alarm.

"You're looking bad, old man. Better give up for a night," he warned.

Not even Billy's protest, "Pshaw, it is only a cold; I'll come around all right," allayed the fear that something was going to happen. Young Jefferson, who was stage manager, was bidden to send the order among all the stage hands, "Watch Mr. Florence!" That was Wednesday. His buoyant spirit no longer sparkled with its usual luster. He had complained a little of the pain that was creeping through his body. On Saturday he admitted that he was sick, but he stuck to his part. The fever flush blended with the glory of the last triumph that throbbed through his veins, but the audience in front knew only that an old-time favorite was entertaining them in his happy old-time way. They gave of their approval in unstinted measure. And to Florence, battling bravely with disease, the exhilarating intoxication of applause became the stimulant that braced him to the end. The last words of his part were his valedictory to the footlights.

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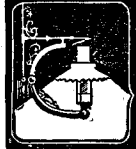
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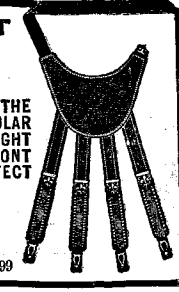
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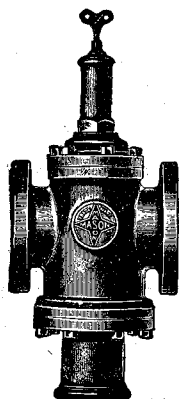
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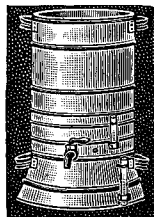
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The great, glittering playhouse swam before his eyes. He staggered into the wings, and everybody keeping the pitiful vigil, "Watch Florence," saw him fall into the waiting arms of John Christie, the boss carpenter. Tom Jefferson went with the carriage that took him to the Continental Hotel. Pneumonia did its work quickly, and, four days later, Death dropped the curtain on Billy Florence's sufferings.

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Inborn.—ADAM: "What are you doing to that fig leaf?"

EVE: "Altering it, of course. It's all out of style."
—*Smart Set.*

A Hibernicism.—CASEY: "'Tis hard luck about Kearney. Oi hear he had to have his leg cut off because the ankle an' the knee."

CASSIDY: "Ay! the docters decided that to save the whole leg they'd have to cut off part of it."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Wanted Her Own Way.—"What do you think you are going to hatch out of that doorknob and that piece of brick?" sneeringly asked the old rooster.

"I'll hatch a skyscraper if I want to!" squawked the old hen, fiercely. "You go and attend to your own affairs. I'm running this branch of the business."
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Progress.—Here is a letter from a Parisian, a gentleman of some literary note in his own country, who states that he is learning English by the aid of a small text-book and dictionary, without any other instructor, and he adds:

"In small time I can learn so many English as I think I will to come at the London and go on the scaffold to lecture."—*Tit-Bits.*

Sharing the Evil.—MOTHER: "Ethel, you naughty child, what have you been doing to make Charley cry?"

ETHEL: "I've only been sharing my cod-liver oil with him, dear mamma. You said it was so nice."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

A Skating Match.—BESSIE: "How on earth did Algy get engaged to Miss Shadyside?"

TOM: "Not on earth, but on ice. He rashly said, 'Lean on me, Miss Shadyside; I'll support you.'"—*Puck.*

Rattle of Guns.—"Maybe his little excellency wants a rattle," ventured the imperial nurse. "Should I get him one?"

"No," replied the Czar, with a sad look at his heir, "he'll be rattled enough later on."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Never Satisfied.—WIFE: "It's a measly shame that women are not allowed to occupy the presidential chair."

HUSBAND: "Huh! They ought to be thankful for the privilege of keeping out of the electric chair."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Help Wanted.—MOTHER: "Don't let me catch you at that jam again!"

TOMMY: "Well, maw, if you'd keep it lower down, I could get away quicker."—*New York Sun.*

The Way He Looked at It.—"So you want to marry my daughter, do you, young man!" asked the grouty father.

"Ye-s, s-i-r," stammered the young man.

"Well, can you support a family?"

"How many are there of you, sir?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

No Bitter Memory.—"Now, if you would only go to church," the evangelist exhorted. "Why don't you?"

"Well—er—yer see, boss," stammered the hobo.

"I hope you have no feeling against the church, my man."

"Oh, no, I ain't got no grudge again' it. Mine wuz a home weddin'."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Time for a Change.—PAPA: "Are you writing to that sweetheart of yours again, Edith? Why, you

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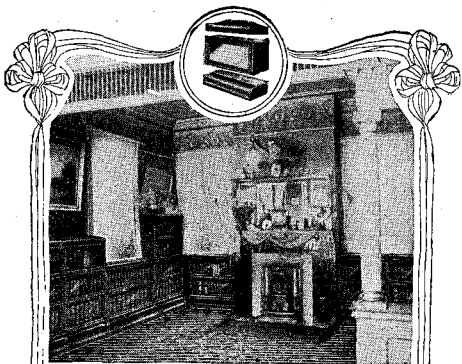
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seem to have been doing so for years! How do you sign your letters?"

EDITH: "Oh, I always say, 'I remain, ever your loving Edith Jones!'"

PAPA: "Oh, well, strike out the 'I remain, ever,' and put three lines under the 'Jones'! It's time that young man was coming to the point!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Fly, Flee, Flaw, Flue.

A fly and a flea in a flue
Were imprisoned. Now what could they do?
Said the fly: "Let us flee!"
"Let us fly," said the flea—
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

—Puck.

Wifey and the Match.

When wifey tries to light a match,
'Tis jolly worth your while
To happen to be somewhere near—
But don't you dare to smile.
She clutches that poor little waif
With grip of burnished steel,
Then dances 'round, and 'round, and 'round,
Upon her slippered heel.
Then sets her teeth shut tight and close,
And gives her eyes a squint
Along that waiting, fragile stick
As if the deuce were in't.
She strikes it first upon the box,
Then on the kitchen floor;
Then pirouettes across the room
And tries the cellar door.
The parlor stove is next in line,
And then she tries her shoe,
Then whispers something 'neath her breath;
And the game is up to you.
You light, of course, the lucifer
With soul-inspiring swings.
Then wifey sweetly smiles and says,
"Men are such stupid things."

—New York Sun.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

February 18.—The royal family of Russia is terrorized and has been warned by the police not to leave the palaces. Requiem masses are said in St. Petersburg and Moscow for Grand Duke Sergius.

February 20.—Professors and students of the University at St. Petersburg vote to close the institution until fall, and adopt resolutions boldly demanding liberty throughout the empire.

February 22.—Reports from the Caucasus say that a provisional government of Armenians has been established at Batoum and Katais; fighting occurs at Baku. Grand dukes leave St. Petersburg to attend the funeral of Sergius at Moscow.

February 23.—The Black Sea fleet, it is reported, has bombarded Pati, one of the cities in possession of strikers. Strikers in Warsaw are reported to have resorted to violence, and at Baku street battles continue. All of the railroads connecting Warsaw with Germany, Austria, and other Russian cities are tied up. The funeral of Grand Duke Sergius is held in Moscow.

February 25.—Despatches from St. Petersburg say the situation in Southern Russia is growing steadily worse; the country between the Black and Caspian Seas is in open revolt.

February 26.—Most of the railroads of Russia are now under martial law.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 20.—Tokyo reports that Kuropatkin is massing large forces on the Russian left, indicating a plan to turn Kuroki's position. Rennenkamp returns from a raid around the Japanese left flank, losing only one man killed and twelve wounded.

February 21.—Russia, it is reported, is ready to



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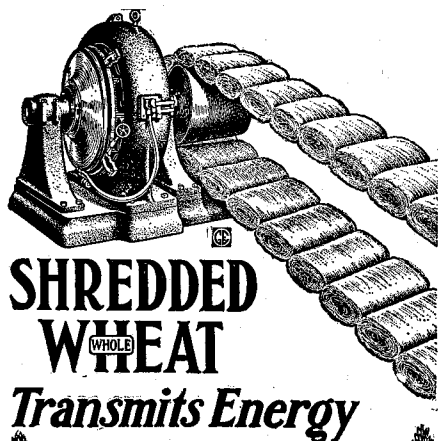
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make sweeping concessions in Japan to end the war; these concessions are said to include Japanese sovereignty in Korea and possession of Liao-Tung peninsula, and the ceding of Manchuria to China.

February 22.—Rumors from St. Petersburg say that Kuropatkin has been flanked and has been compelled to retire from his positions on the Shakhe. According to a semi-official statement, the North Sea Commission has decided in favor of Russia.

February 23.—Statements from various sources indicate that Russia will continue the war. A Berlin report says that the Czar has decided against peace.

February 24.—Kuropatkin reports that twenty Japanese torpedo-boats and a large warship are on the way to Vladivostok. The Japanese are reported to be closing in on the Russian left flank; the Russian outposts have been driven into the main positions.

February 25.—Beresneff Hill, on the Russian left flank, is captured by the Japanese after fierce fighting. The Japanese are apparently preparing to attack the passes which form part of the main Russian lines on the east. The North Sea Commission denies that there were no hostile vessels in the neighborhood of the Russian squadron, and that Admiral Rozhdestvensky was responsible for the result of the firing on the trawlers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 18.—Various nations of Europe decline Prince George's proposal for the annexation of Crete by Greece.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 18.—*Senate*: A clash occurs over the appointment of conferees on the Statehood bill.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is passed.

February 19.—*House*: Services are held in memory of Matthew S. Quay.

February 20.—*Senate*: Controversy over the Statehood bill continues.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is passed, the provision for two battle-ships being retained.

February 21.—*Senate*: The Military Academy Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Elkins declares there will be no railway rate legislation this session.

House: The Philippine Tariff bill and a measure providing for the return of Union and Confederate battle-flags to the States are passed.

February 22.—*Senate*: The Panama Canal Zone bill and the Swayne Impeachment case are considered.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is returned to conference; the River and Harbor bill is discussed.

February 23.—*Senate*: The Canal Zone bill is passed.

House: The River and Harbor bill is passed.

February 24.—*Senate*: The Swayne impeachment trial continues.

House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 25.—*Senate*: The Statehood and the Panama Canal Zone bills are sent to conference, and the Naval Appropriation bill is taken up.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 18.—President Roosevelt receives a portrait of the Empress Dowager of China.

February 19.—The taking of testimony in the Colorado governorship contest is completed.

February 20.—One hundred and seven miners are reported dead and a hundred more entombed in a coal-mine near Bessemer, Ala., from an explosion of gas.

Missouri, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and Texas are reported to be about to enter the fight against the Standard Oil Company.

February 21.—A special federal grand jury is formed

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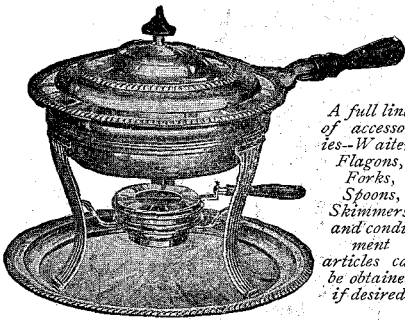
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in Chicago to investigate the Beef trust, and subpoenas for the leading packers and many of their employees are issued.

February 22.—President Roosevelt speaks on "Some Maxims of Washington" at the University of Pennsylvania; he advocates a strong navy to prevent war.

An investigation of charges of bribery in the Indiana legislature discloses that many of the members of the House received \$100 bills for their votes against an anticigarette bill.

February 25.—Five lives are lost and property valued at \$2,000,000 is destroyed by a fire at Hot Springs, Ark.

February 26.—The engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission recommends the construction of a sea-level canal, which, it is declared, can be completed in twelve years at a cost of \$230,500,000.

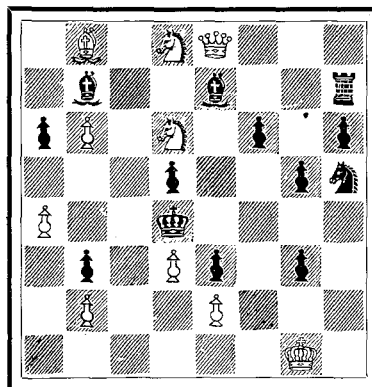
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,038.

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Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

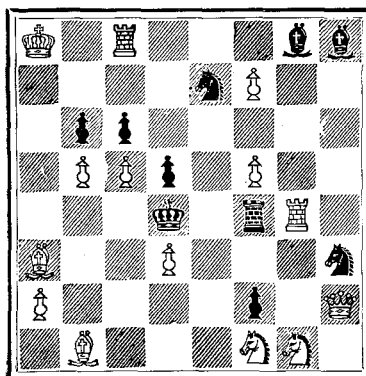
1 B1SQ3; 1b2b2r; p P1S1P1; 3P2PS; P2K4; 1P1P1P1; 1P2P3; 6K1.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 1,039.

W. F. WILLS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Fourteen Pieces.

K1R3bb; 4sP2; 1pp5; 1PPp1P2; 3K1R1; B2P3s; P4P1Q; 1B3SS1.

White mates in two moves.

The B. C. M. calls attention to this problem, which appeared originally in the *Norwich Mercury*, as a record-breaker for clean mates. Mr. Keeble, Chess-editor of *The Mercury* says: "Whatever may be said of this problem, it will, we think, always be regarded

Good lamp-chimneys
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my name on 'em all.

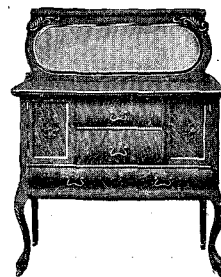
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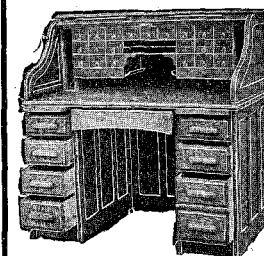
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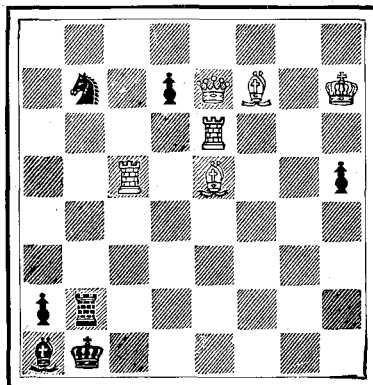
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as a record; but honors for the idea largely belong to the American composer who showed the way." (Compare Problem 1,008, by K. S. Howard.)

Problem 1,040.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
B. W. LA MOTHE, STRATFORD, CONN.
Black—Seven Pieces.



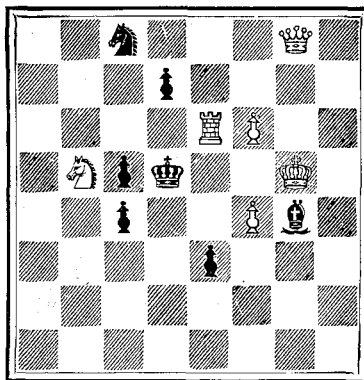
White—Six Pieces.

8; r s i p Q B i K; 4 R 3; 2 R i B 2 p; 8; 8; p r 6;
b k 6.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 1,041.

J. W. ALLEN,
(From *The B. C. M.*)
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

2 s 3 Q i; 3 p 4; 4 R P 2; i S p k 2 K i; 2 p 2 P b i;
4 p 3; 8; 8.

White mates in two moves.

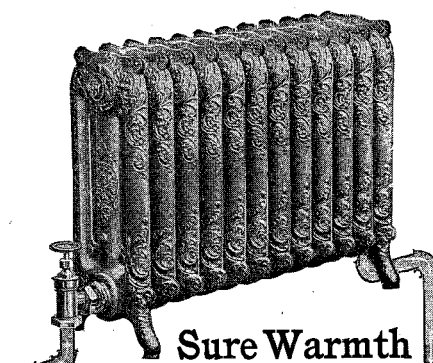
Solution of Problems.

No. 1,029.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. R—Kt 7 | 2. P—Kt 4 | 3. Q—Q Kt 8, mate |
| B x R | B—B 6 | Q—B 7, mate |
| | P x P en pas. | Q—K 3, mate |
| | Other | |

No. 1,030. Key-move: Q—K Kt sq.

No. 1,031. Key-move: K—B 4.

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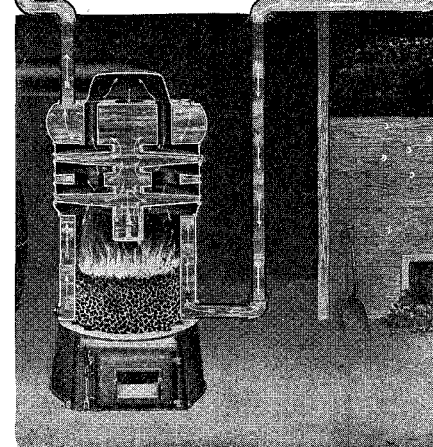
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No. 1,032.

1. Kt-B 5	2. Q-K B 7 ch	3. Kt-Kt 7, mate
1. K-K 3	2. K x Q	
.....	2. R-K 4	3. Q-B 6, mate
1. B x R 3	2. K x Q	
.....	2. Q-B 4 ch	3. Kt-K 3, mate
1. Kt-Kt 5	2. K x Q	
.....	2. Kt-K 3 ch	3. Q x Kt, mate
1. Kt-K 2	2. K-K 3	
.....	2. Q x Kt ch	3. P-Q 5, mate
1. Kt x P	2. K-B 5	
.....	2. Q-Q 7!	3. Q-Kt 4, mate
1. B-R sq	2. K-B 5	

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Boston, Mass.; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. Nugent, New York City; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; C. H. Schneider, Decatur, Ind.; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; C. E. W. Woodward, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

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1,031, 1,032: T. A. Unsworth, Flatbush, L. I.; I. Innes, Aitkin, Minn.; C. M. Strahan, University of Georgia; J. McMurray, Luna Landing, Ark.; Dr. M. C. Johnston, Hope, N. Dak.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. W. Thorne, Spearsville, La.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; E. C. Brinker, Riegelsville, Pa.

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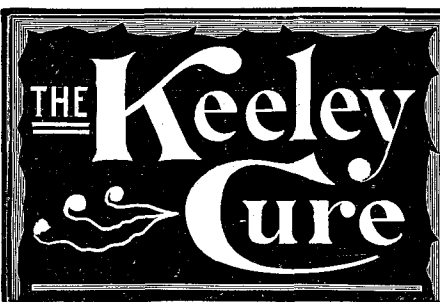
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1. Q-K 3, Q-R 6, etc.	2. No mate.
Q-Kt 8 ch	

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The Tournament of the Pennsylvania Chess-Association was held on February 22. Thirty players participated. Mr. S. W. Bampton, Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia, made a clean score, and won the Championship of Pennsylvania for one year.

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SECOND GAME.

JANOWSKI.	MARSHALL.	JANOWSKI.	MARSHALL.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-K 3	24 K-R x Q	R-K 3
2 P-Q B 4	P-Q 4	25 Kt-Q 3	B-R 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q B 4	26 R-Kt sq	B-Q B 5
4 P-K 3	Kt-Q B 3	27 Kt-B sq	B-K 4
5 Kt-K B 3	Kt-B 3	28 B x B	R x B
6 B-Q 3	B-Q 3	29 P-Kt 3	P-Q R 4
7 Castles		30 P-Q R 4	K-B sq
8 B-Q 2	P-Q Kt 3	31 Kt-Q 3	B x Kt
9 R-B sq	Kt-Q Kt 5	32 R x B	P-Q B 5
10 B-K 2	Kt-K 5	33 R-B 3	R-K 3
11 P-Q R 3	Kt x Kt	34 R(Kt)-Q	R x P
12 R x Kt	Kt-B 3		B sq
13 B-Q 3	P-B 4	35 R x R	P x R
14 R-B sq	R-B 3	36 R-Kt sq	R-Q Kt 3
15 B P x P	K P x P	37 B-B sq	R-Kt 5
16 P x P	P x P	38 B-Kt 5	Kt-B sq
17 B-B 3	R-R 3	39 B-B sq	Kt-Q 3
18 P-K Kt 3	R-Kt sq	40 K-Q 3	Kt-B 5
19 R-K sq	Q-K sq	41 K-K 2	P-Kt 3
20 B-B sq	Kt-K 2	42 P-B 3	Kt-Kt 3
21 B-Kt 2	Q-R 4	43 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 5
22 P-K R 4	B-Kt 2		Resigns.
23 Kt-K 5	Q x Q		

THIRD GAME.

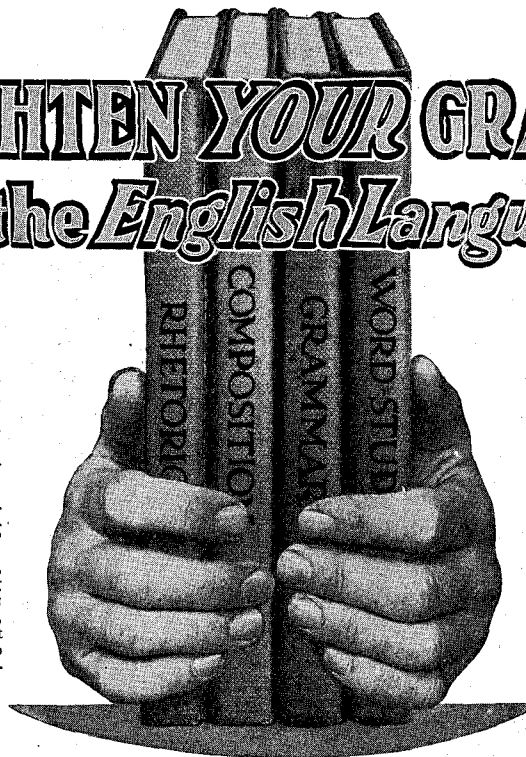
MARSHALL.	JANOWSKI.	MARSHALL.	JANOWSKI.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	27 Kt-B 6 ch	K-Kt 2
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	28 Kt-Q 5	B-Q sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	29 B-K sq	K-Kt 3
4 B-Kt 5	Q Kt-Q 2	30 P-R 4	P-R 3
5 P-K 3	B-K 2	31 P x P	P x P
6 B-Q 3	P-Q Kt 3	32 P-Q Kt 4	P-B 5
7 Kt-B 3	B-Kt 2	33 Kt-B 3	R-Kt 6
8 P x P	P x P	34 K-B 2	B-B 2
9 Castles	P-B 4	35 K-K 2	B x P
10 R-B sq	Castles	36 R x R	P x R
11 Kt-K 5	Kt x Kt	37 K-Q sq	P-Q B 5
12 P x Kt	Kt-K 5	38 K-B sq	K-R 4
13 B x Kt	P x B	39 Kt-Q sq	B-B 8
14 Q x Q	B x Q	40 P-Kt 5	B x Kt P
15 B-B 4	B-K 2	41 B-B 3	B x B
16 K R-Q sq	K R-Q sq	42 Kt x B	K-R 5
17 Kt-Kt 5	R-Q 6	43 K-Kt 2	P-Kt 5
18 Kt-Q 6	B-Q 4	44 K x P	P-Kt 6
19 P-Q Kt 3	P-K Kt 4	45 Kt-K 2	B x P
20 B-Kt 3	P-Q R 4	46 K-B 4	P-Kt 7
21 P-B 3	P-R 5	47 K-O 4	B-B 6
22 P x K P	R x R ch	48 Kt-Kt sq	K-Kt 6
23 R x R	B-K 3	49 P-K 4	B-Kt 5
24 R-Kt sq	P x P	50 K-K 3	P-B 3
25 P x P	R-R 7		Resigns
26 Kt-K 8	R-R 6		

Marshall-Janowski Match.

At the time of going to press the score stood: Marshall, 7; Janowski, 4; Draws, 3.

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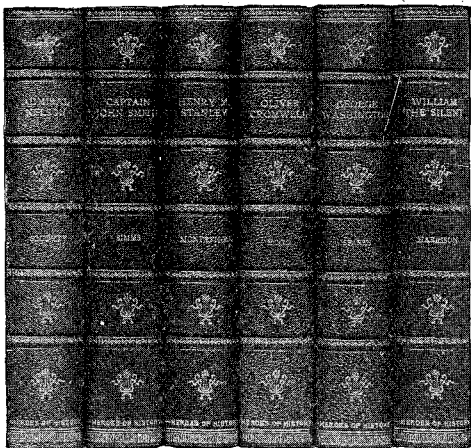
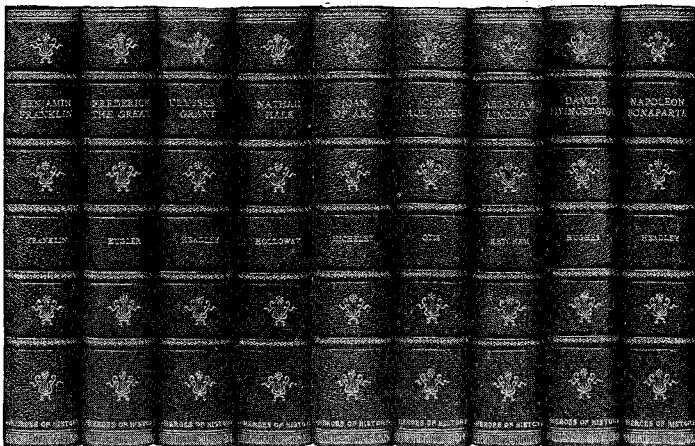
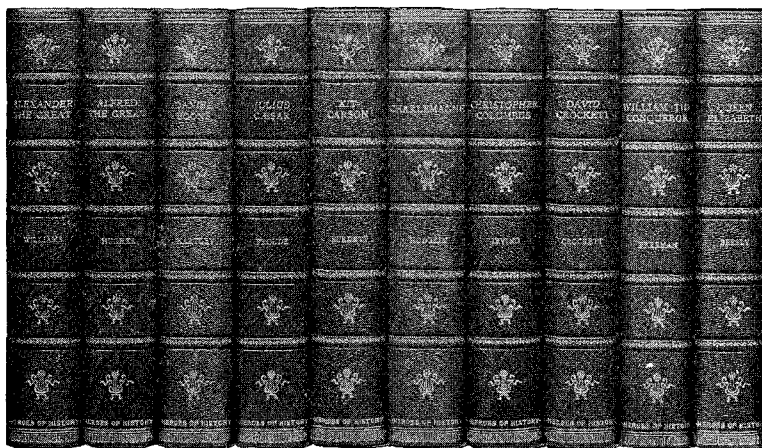
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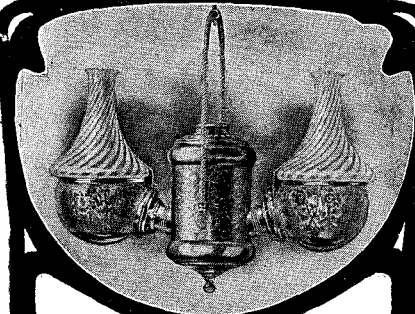
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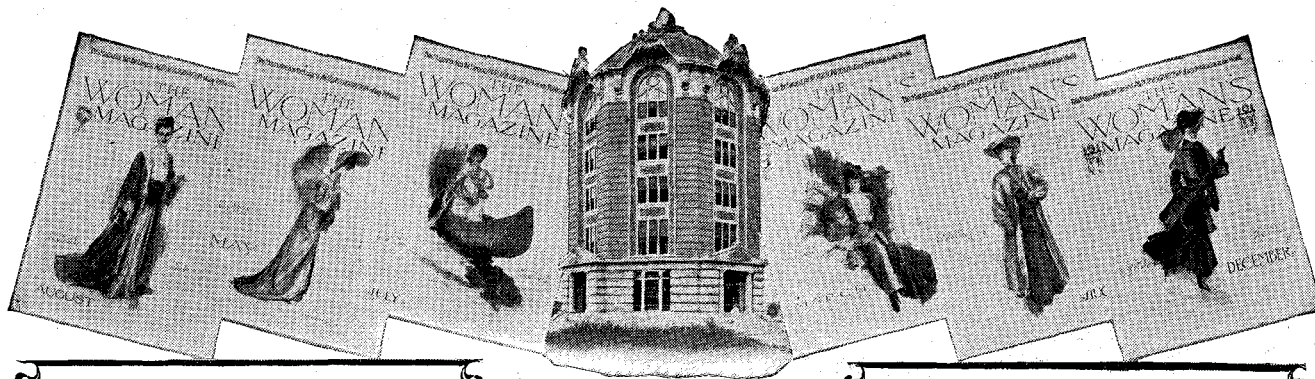
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